

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PHILADELPHIA PRESERVATION
HEARING

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 24, I chaired a field hearing of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands in Philadelphia. The subject of the hearing was H.R. 4127, legislation introduced by Hon. MORRIS K. UDALL, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. H.R. 4127 legislation would establish the American Heritage Trust and its purpose is to secure a stable funding source for the continued preservation of our Nation's natural, cultural, and historic resources.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the record my opening statement and the testimony of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Bob Casey.

Preserving open space and creating more recreational opportunities for all Americans is a national priority and a good investment in the future.

I commend these statements to my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, and encourage their support for this important legislation.

The statements follow:

OPENING STATEMENT BY HON. PETER H.
KOSTMAYER

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands is meeting in Philadelphia today to hear testimony on H.R. 4127, a bill introduced by Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona. This bill provides for the establishment of a new trust fund based on the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund. The trust fund would be used to purchase more park land and to provide for the development of more recreational facilities.

We have an extensive witness list for today's hearing. To facilitate consideration of H.R. 4127, we have grouped witnesses into panels. I would ask the assistance of each witness in presenting their testimony or summarizing their statements in 5 minutes or less so that we may accommodate all the witnesses who are scheduled to testify. I would also add that the hearing record will remain open for 10 working days to accommodate those who may wish to submit statements for the record for the subcommittee's consideration.

I want to welcome my colleague from Maryland, Mrs. Byron, and to thank her for her interest in this legislation and for traveling to Philadelphia.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund was created in 1965 and is the only federal program that provides for parkland acquisition and the development of recreational facilities. Since its inception, the LWCF has helped to acquire almost 6 million acres of parkland and to develop tens of thousands of recreational facilities. In the last twenty years, federal grants have been matched by

state and local funds for a total investment in our nation's recreational needs of over \$6 billion. For example, in my district of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, over \$2.6 million have been invested in such important projects as the purchase of Delhaas Woods, a 94 acre tract of coastal forestland, development of a marsh nature preserve in Bristol Borough, a grant to the Historical and Museum Commission for a rehabilitation project in Washington Crossing State Park, acquisition of Five Mile Woods in Lower Makefield Township; and the construction of a bikeway in Sellersville, to name just a few.

Although the LWCF is authorized at \$900 million per year, on average, only \$200 million has been appropriated. As a result, there is an outstanding, unobligated balance in the LWCF of approximately \$5.7 billion.

H.R. 4127, as introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and cosponsored by over 175 members of Congress including Mrs. Byron and myself, addresses this very issue by establishing the American Heritage Trust—a mechanism by which the LWCF would be expanded and eventually would become self supporting. Quite simply, this would be accomplished by securing the unobligated balance and placing it into a trust fund. These funds would continue to be augmented by revenues from Outer Continental Shelf leasing and revenues from the sale of surplus property.

Preserving America's open space and creating more recreational facilities for all Americans in our cities, our suburbs and the countryside is a high priority of this subcommittee.

My district of Bucks County as well as parts of nearby Chester, Montgomery, Lehigh and Northampton counties and many areas in the states of Delaware and New Jersey, are threatened by constant development pressure. Even the President's Commission's Report on Americans Outdoors noted the rapid loss of open space—approximately 1.4 million acres are lost each year to urbanization. I am particularly concerned about this loss of open space. Not only should we be acquiring more park land and more recreational facilities, but we must also concentrate on preserving the natural charm and character of our nation's countryside. In this vein, I am currently investigating ways in which the federal government can get involved in the important issue of farmland and open space preservation. This issue has been recognized as being extremely important as more and more states and localities pass referendums issuing bonds and other creative financing mechanisms to go toward the purchase of development rights. Pennsylvania most recently approved such a bond issue and other states such as California, Massachusetts and Maryland have also been active in this approach to open space preservation.

The report of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors contained many findings on this subject. In fact, one of the most frequently echoed sentiments from thousands of citizens and public officials alike was the need for a continuing and de-

pendable source of funding to stimulate further investments at the local, state and federal level in parkland acquisition and recreational facility development.

A recent report by the United States Department of Agriculture notes that acreage almost equal to the land mass of the state of Delaware is lost each year to development. At this rate, land equal in size to the combined states of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont will be urbanized by the year 2000.

We must stop this dangerous trend and the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be the best way to do it. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is perhaps the most important federal program available to preserve our nation's open space and historical sites.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT P. CASEY, GOVERNOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee, I am Karen A. Miller, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, and it is my pleasure and honor to testify on behalf of Robert P. Casey, Governor of Pennsylvania, in support of the American Heritage Trust Act, H.R. 4127. I thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on this extremely important legislative initiative.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich natural and cultural heritage which must be preserved if our past is to continue to serve as prologue for our future. After all, America starts here—in Pennsylvania—and every year millions of Americans come to our Commonwealth to visit the scenes of our republic's birth and to learn how our democracy began.

We take our history and our resources seriously. In fact, Pennsylvania's constitution guarantees the people's right to the preservation of the natural, scenic, historic and aesthetic values of the state's environment. On behalf of the people, the Commonwealth is named trustee of the state's public natural resources for all generations to come.

As trustee, the Commonwealth maintains and conserves our natural, historic and recreational resources. Our work is vital to the continuing recovery of Pennsylvania's economy. Tourism is the state's second largest industry. An estimated \$8 billion a year is spent on outdoor recreation. The quality of life afforded by our unmatched outdoor and historic resources is a key factor in business location decisions.

Our proper stewardship of these resources is mandatory if we are to assure a high quality of life and continued economic growth for Pennsylvania's citizens now and in the future.

Representative Udall's bill will play a critical role in our effort. This program builds on what already has been achieved through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), two highly effective programs financed by the leasing of America's outer continental shelf oil reserves.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The funds—representing the investment in our natural and man-made environments of revenues from the sale of a natural resource—have created a strong federal, state and local preservation partnership. Local and private expenditures triggered by the federal investment greatly exceed the required match. And the return on the federal dollars is far superior to that experienced in most federal programs.

The impact of even relatively small grants on Pennsylvania communities targeted by state planners has been dramatic.

For example, for over 90 years, Williamsport's old City Hall served as a visual landmark and the seat of government. But when the City moved its offices elsewhere, the vacant building rapidly deteriorated. At one point the City considered demolishing the structure to make room for a supermarket.

Fortunately, in 1979 an Historic Preservation Fund grant of only \$10,300 paid for a feasibility study which persuaded the City to save the building for private development. The property was sold, and, after more than \$1 million in private investment, the old City Hall, converted into private offices, still stands as a public monument to Williamsport's past.

Land and Water Conservation Fund grants provided \$5.6 million to develop recreational facilities at Nockamixon State Park in historic Bucks County. State-owned swimming pool, bike and boat rental and vending concessions financed by the fund are leased by private operators. Development of the park prompted nearby housing, restaurant and riding stable construction. The combined public and private investments created new jobs, expanded the local tax base, improved area property values and enriched the quality of life for thousands of visitors from a three-state area.

Local governments in every region of our state also have benefited from LWCF grants.

In the southwest, a \$1.1 million grant stimulated the \$35 million private renaissance of Pittsburgh's deteriorated North Shore area. The initial LWCF grant helped develop the Allegheny Landing Riverfront Park, which is the keystone of a 91-acre complex of office buildings and housing. When completed, the North Shore Complex will employ 2,000, contribute millions in city tax revenues and offer a major tourist attraction with a stunning view of the Golden Triangle where the Ohio River begins.

In the northeast, LWCF financing helped convert 100 acres of an old, played-out Lackawanna County coal mining strip into McDade Park, a county park and regional recreation center. Capitalizing on its past, the park offers tours of a typical coal mine and a museum which reflects the area's coal mining heritage. In a short period, the park has become a major tourist attraction, contributing jobs and dollars to the local economy.

In the southeast, LWCF funds helped pay for 36 neighborhood swimming pools in Philadelphia. And in nearby Bucks County, LWCF assistance enabled the acquisition of Delhaas Woods, the largest, least disturbed coastal plain forest remaining in Pennsylvania. Now these endangered wetlands—along with 13 rare plant species—will be preserved, forever safe.

In the 23 years since the program began, \$135 million in LWCF grants have financed more than 200 state recreational projects, as well as 1,100 local projects benefiting 650 communities.

Upwards of \$1 million was used to aid the Pennsylvania Conservation Corps, which

provides employment, job training and educational opportunities for economically disadvantaged young people between the ages of 18 and 25. Through the Corps' efforts, long-delayed recreation, conservation and historic preservation projects are being completed.

Pennsylvania also has received \$17 million in Historic Preservation Funds since the program began 17 years ago. These monies have helped pay for the restoration of 144 designated historic properties and aided local planning agencies in identifying 80,000 additional properties which may be historically significant.

As a result of HPF programs in Pennsylvania, private developers have spent over \$1.7 billion in rehabilitating historic structures throughout our Commonwealth.

We have been grateful for the contributions made to our state by both the LWCF and the HPF. But, in the past few years, we've watched with concern as both recreation and preservation programs have faced radically reduced and unstable funding in a time of increasing demand. For 1988, Pennsylvania's LWCF allocation was only \$680,000, down from \$15.6 million in 1980. Since 1985, the government approved only 121 local government LWCF applications submitted by Pennsylvania communities.

The picture is not better under the Historic Preservation Fund. Our grants now run about \$600,000 a year, a full million dollars below what was appropriated in 1980. These reduced levels restrict the role the state plays to surveying and planning only. Acquisition and development projects vital to the preservation of our state and national heritage cannot be funded at all.

Pennsylvania supports expanding the federal-state partnership which has done so much to protect our heritage. As Governor of the nation's fifth most populated state, I endorse the concept of a trust fund which takes the revenues from the liquidation of our natural resources and reinvests them into our natural and man-made environments.

I further support the concept of a trust fund which will acquire and protect federal lands, while also helping state and local governments fill unmet, "close-to-home" recreation needs.

America's—and Pennsylvania's—natural, cultural and recreational heritage currently is at risk. We must act now to protect the resources which make us strong—our wild and scenic rivers, our state parks and game lands, our historic sites. We must also act so state and local governments have the ability to provide recreational opportunities accessible to all the people.

I strongly support passage of the American Heritage Trust Act and creation of the two trust funds so Pennsylvania and the other 49 states will be able to fulfill their obligations to protect and preserve the legacy of natural and cultural riches passed on by those who came before us.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF SANGER'S CENTENNIAL 1888-1988

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to acknowledge and pay tribute to

the city of Sanger as it celebrates its centennial birthday. Located in the heart of California's San Joaquin Valley, the city of Sanger can be proud of its heritage and the many contributions which the community and its residents have made to the area, the State, and the Nation.

Named for an Indiana railroad executive, Joseph Sanger, Jr., the community was originally founded as a railway junction by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in 1888 connecting the communities of Porterville and Fresno. The Sanger Depot, constructed in 1887 by Southern Pacific, remains as the oldest structure in Sanger.

Although it quickly became a major shipping point for the wide variety of agricultural commodities which flourished and rapidly developed in the fertile soil of the area, Sanger was also the terminus for a 60-mile flume that was used to carry lumber from the high Sierra forests to mills in the community and elsewhere in the San Joaquin Valley. The flume was considered then and reportedly is still the world's largest lumber flume.

Located in the shadow of the majestic Sierra Nevada mountain range, Sanger continues to benefit from its location adjacent to the mountains. The mighty Kings River, which has its headwaters in Kings Canyon National Park, is a major source of irrigation, municipal, and industrial water for Sanger and the surrounding valley communities, and serves as a major recreation resource for valley and State residents. Thousands of people enjoy the swimming, fishing, rafting, and boating offered by the Kings River, and year-round mountain recreation such as camping, hiking, skiing, and hunting are only minutes away from Sanger's doorsteps.

Because of its proximity and affinity for the mountains, Sanger was officially designated as the Nation's Christmas Tree City by the U.S. Department of the Interior on April 28, 1926. Today hundreds of people join the city of Sanger every December as it celebrates the distinction by making the trek to the General Grant Sequoia Tree, located in Kings Canyon National Park's Grant Grove, for a special Christmas program.

Today Sanger's economy is dominated by agriculture and industry. Dozens of different agricultural commodities, such as grapes, peaches, plums, citrus, vegetables, cattle, and sheep are grown, packed and processed in and around the community. It is also the home for industry, manufacturing products such as clothing, and product containers.

Incorporated as a city in 1911, Sanger is a thriving community of 15,000 residents who continue to make their livelihood in agribusiness, industry, and recreation. It is the third largest city in Fresno County, and Sanger residents take pride in the growth and development of the community, as well as the many contributions by its residents. Sanger's heritage is rich in cultural diversity and it remains the home for many Americans of German, Italian, Armenian, Japanese, and Hispanic ethnicity. Its sons and daughters have served with distinction in the U.S. military, contributed to the arts and sciences, played professional sports, and have been elected and continue to serve in State and Federal governments.

As one of those who was born and raised in Sanger, CA, it gives me a great deal of pride and honor to pay tribute to this fine all-American town. It is with great pleasure that I extend, on behalf of the 100th Congress, a special 100th birthday wish to the city of Sanger.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND THE HOMELESS: ISSUES WE CAN NO LONGER AVOID

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in hopes of arousing a compassionate and understanding response to an issue that too many are still unwilling to confront: our Nation's lack of affordable housing and its frequent and shameful result: homelessness.

I ask my colleagues, what if they had no home? No roof over their heads? No walls, no floor, no roof to protect them or their family from the elements. Or the stigma.

We are not as far removed from that possibility as we may comfort ourselves into believing. An ugly twist of fate could force this harsh situation onto any of us. It illicit an atavistic, almost primal fear. It is a difficult issue; a painful and frightening issue. Yet we must confront it.

I ask: What if you were not as lucky as you are?

In 1949, Congress made a commitment to the American people. It promised to provide a "decent home and suitable living environment" for every American. We have retreated from this promise.

During the 1980's, Federal housing assistance has declined over 75 percent, from \$33 billion to under \$8 billion. This drastic decrease makes Congress' commitment of 39 years ago impossible. We must reverse the insensitivity and inertia of our failed housing policies of the last 8 years. Our policies have been an ineffective and capricious patchwork of politically expedient stop-gap measures while whole families suffer the consequences.

This is not only an economic issue; this is not only a social issue. This is a moral issue which tests our commitment to uphold the values upon which this country is built.

It is all too common and convenient to blame the homeless for their plight. This myopic view does not take into account minorities, the elderly, the handicapped, the mentally ill, veterans, the unemployed, and the children.

It is the manifest responsibility of the 100th Congress to keep the promise of its predecessors and act definitively. We must increase the availability of safe, affordable housing.

By not correcting this housing atrocity, we are ignoring the needs and denying the rights of millions of Americans. It is a callous dismissal of a fundamental American right.

The problem is so pervasive that it has reached crisis proportions. For millions of our citizens the American dream has become a nightmare. This issue demands our immediate and undivided attention. We can no longer ab-

stain from addressing it. To do so is cruel; to do so is selfish; to do so is cowardly.

Housing costs must be reduced. Whether rented or owned, affordable housing must be made available through a structured plan of programs on the Federal, State, and local level. Additionally, our objectives can only be accomplished through a collaborative effort among and between all levels of government, community-based organizations, religious groups, businesses, and industry. It is a necessary symbiosis among sometime desperate and competing elements of society.

Three proposals that offer workable solutions to our homeless and housing crisis are the Community Housing Partnership Act, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, and most recently, the Affordable Housing Act. With modifications and compromise these proposals offer a starting point from which we can begin to build a coherent and compassionate housing program.

The Community Housing Partnership Act uses the nonprofit sector to develop cost-efficient housing projects. Title I of the bill allocates training and education funds to nonprofit groups and organizations.

It discourages housing cost escalation by reducing the profit factor. Ideally, competition will act to further reduce costs. This act may not alone solve our housing shortage or reduce skyrocketing costs, but nonprofit sector involvement is one of the necessary steps for overcoming this tragic situation.

Another step, requisite to addressing the housing problem, is the need for more stringent guidelines and strong punitive action to fight discrimination. We need more effective weapons in our battle against this insidious problem.

Housing discrimination, illegal due to title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act, is not strongly enough condemned or punished. Our anti-discrimination enforcement mechanism are, at the very most, inadequate.

Under the present legislation, HUD's only tool to fight even the most blatant cases of discrimination is purely arbitrary persuasion. Our citizenry is owed a much fairer shake.

Yet what of the immediate needs of today's homeless and hungry?

A year ago the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act was signed into law. This act offers 18 different programs designed to aid the homeless. I supported its authorization and will continue to support its reauthorization.

The McKinney Act has provided a beginning. Its passage was significant but without a total commitment from Congress, its impact will remain marginal. It is a first step down the road to solving this national tragedy.

Homeless assistance programs must receive the highest priority on our legislative agenda. With the cooperation of cities and towns around the country this program has offered hope and some relief, though still not enough.

Today my good friend Congressman BARNEY FRANK introduced The Affordable Housing Act. I am proud to say that I am an original cosponsor of this measure.

This is an important piece of legislation that courageously confronts our housing needs. A MIT study estimates that the United States will

suffer a shortfall of 7.5 million low-cost housing units by the year 2000.

Unless we act now, nearly 19 million Americans could face homelessness. This proposed legislation takes our 1949 Federal housing policy commitment at its word. It demonstrates courage, commitment, and compassion.

We must continue to work towards understanding this unnecessary and debilitating tragedy. Not only personally debilitating, but destructive to our Nation. It is a problem that weakens and destroys our country's social, moral, and economic fabric. We all become its victims.

Is there any issue which warrants stronger consideration than putting a roof over the heads of America's homeless? The further down we let the housing situation slip on our national agenda, the further we will impede our social and economic progress. In closing, I ask all of you again, what if you were not as lucky as you are?

ANDREI GROMYKO AND RAOUL WALLENBERG—ARE WE CLOSER TO UNRAVELING THE MYSTERY OF WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE?

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week at the Soviet Communist Party Conference in Moscow, one of the delegates called for the removal of Soviet President Andrei Gromyko. Also the conference adopted a proposal that the post of Soviet President be strengthened and eventually given to Party Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. These potential changes are complex, because the current Soviet President is a supporter of Gorbachev.

At the same time, however, the departure of Mr. Gromyko could lead to the unraveling of the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. Wallenberg, who was responsible for saving as many as 100,000 Hungarians from Nazi death camps during 1944, was abducted by Soviet troops in Budapest in January 1945, and he has been incarcerated in Soviet prisons since that time.

The American and Swedish Governments have repeatedly pressed the Soviets for information about his whereabouts, but the only official Soviet statement made about Wallenberg was made by Andrei Gromyko in 1957. At that time he was Deputy Foreign Minister, and he signed an official note reporting that Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier in a Soviet prison. Reliable information from former Soviet prison inmates, however, have reported seeing Wallenberg in recent years.

The retirement of Andrei Gromyko and the welcome upsurge of Glasnost in the Soviet Union may well remove an important obstacle to the release of Wallenberg from Soviet prisons and to information about his experiences in the Soviet Gulag over the last 43 years.

Mr. Speaker, A.M. Rosenthal has written a particularly insightful and thoughtful column on this topic which was published in yesterday's

New York Times. I include it in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues.

[From the New York Times, July 5, 1988]

THE CONNECTION

(By A.M. Rosenthal)

There sits Andrei Gromyko at the Party conference, face of stone. Fifty years of obedience to Soviet czars behind him, removal from office ahead, but still a force and still the key to a mystery within a mystery that haunts history and millions of people around the world.

Soon Mr. Gromyko will lose the title of President that was his reward for serving Josef Stalin, serving Nikita Khrushchev, serving Mikhail Gorbachev and all the Soviet rulers between. Mr. Gorbachev wants the presidency to be strengthened and given to him.

Mr. Gromyko will take with him a professional lifetime of secrets about Soviet governments. But the one secret that arouses the most passion and emotion and a restless, ceaseless search for an answer has to do not with the use of power but simply with the life, work and fate of one good man named Raoul Wallenberg.

One day in June 1944, American representatives in Stockholm approached this young Swede, then about 32. They asked him if he would do something that would put his life in daily peril. They asked him to go to Budapest and try to save Jews from the Germans and the Hungarian Fascists.

Wallenberg came from a well-known Swedish family. He studied at the University of Michigan and entered the family business. He was an eager, bright young man, pleasant and fairly ordinary.

Other fairly ordinary young men were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews, in the streets, in the fields, in the camps. Those ordinary young Germans had guns and furnaces. Wallenberg had only a post as an attaché from neutral Sweden, some money from Jews abroad and overarching courage.

Wallenberg saved thousands of Jews. He gave them Swedish identification papers, hid them in houses hung with Swedish flags. He marched into the midst of the killers, and said "Ich bin Wallenberg," as if that were armor against Hell.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews were murdered by the Germans, but for those he saved, for their descendants and many who just know his story, his name is blessed.

In January 1945, the Russians entered Budapest. On January 17, Wallenberg went to meet Soviet officers to get aid for the Jews; he disappeared.

For 12 years, the Soviet Union denied he was a prisoner. Then in 1957, Moscow said yes, he had been imprisoned by the Soviet Union since the day he vanished, but according to an official note, he had died in prison in 1947. His body and all papers had disappeared and nobody was alive who could give further testimony.

The man who signed that note was Andrei Gromyko, then a deputy foreign minister. It was not the truth. Raoul Wallenberg was seen by Soviet prisoners for years after 1947. And reports of his still being alive in one camp or another continued even long after the Gromyko letter.

Some of the reports may be wrong. But Wallenberg students and historians—there are Wallenberg committees all over the world—are convinced that he lived years after Mr. Gromyko said he was long dead.

The mystery within a mystery: What happened to Wallenberg, and why has Moscow hidden the truth for 43 years?

Possibly the Russians seized him because Moscow was paranoid about all foreigners in the war zone and kept him because he might be useful some day. Then the Wallenberg story became an embarrassment to the Soviet state and its top officials. One official, Andrei Gromyko, stayed in high position from regime to regime.

There was hope when Mr. Gorbachev came to power that he would order the full story told at once or at least when Mr. Gromyko left office.

But here is something new. It was revealed at the historic Communist Party meeting that Mr. Gromyko is one of four top "conservative" Politburo members who helped Mr. Gorbachev achieve power.

Westerners think of the Soviet drama as between hard-liners and reformers, bad guys and good guys. Mr. Gorbachev knows he was chosen by the orthodox Communists like Mr. Gromyko, as well as the reformers, to lead the country out of chaos.

He is not the head of a faction. To remain in power, he has to represent old-timers and new-timers. So he may not be eager to call a man important to his own Politburo constituency a liar while taking his job away.

But still—perhaps one day Mr. Gorbachev will decide that it would be in the interest of Soviet esteem around the world to allow the full story to be told. That would be the best monument to Raoul Wallenberg, that ordinary, good young Swede. His mourners everywhere could rest at last.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, July 7, 1988, marks the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Solomon Islands, one of America's staunchest friends in the Western Pacific. The decade since independence has seen many changes both in the United States and in the Solomon Islands, but even when there have been differences between our countries, the underlying friendship has remained firm.

Our friendship with the people of the Solomons was born in the turmoil of war. Many place names in the Solomons became familiar to Americans during World War II. Guadalcanal, where the national capital of Honiara is located, has an especially important place in the history of both our countries.

During the years since the war in the Pacific ended, America has tended to pay less attention to the area. Fortunately, this attitude is now changing, and both the Congress and the country are beginning to give the Pacific Island countries the attention they rightfully deserve.

With just under 300,000 inhabitants, the Solomon Islands has one thousandth of the population of the United States. From a demographic perspective, it is a young country. Their last census showed almost half the population was 14 years of age. As those children grow into adults, so will their nation grow and progress.

Although still a developing nation, the Solomon Islands, unlike many other developing countries, already enjoys the benefits of a strong democracy. To its credit, it is also playing an increasingly large part on the world stage through active participation in world and regional organizations such as the United Nations and the South Pacific Forum.

As befits two sister democracies, there has been a close and consistently growing relationship between the United States and the Solomon Islands, which has been marked by a broadening of diplomatic ties. The United States maintains a consulate in Honiara, and our Ambassador in neighboring Papua New Guinea is accredited to Honiara and visits frequently. The Solomon Islands Ambassador to the United States, Hon. Francis Saemala, is a nonresident, but through frequent visits, he has become a familiar figure here in Washington. He is aided by a charge d'affaires in New York and an honorary consul in Washington.

As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Solomon Islands, I think it's safe to predict that the next 10 years will be characterized by a continuing strengthening of our bilateral relationship, both politically and economically. Last year, less than 1,000 Americans visited the Solomons. As the ties between our two countries continue to grow, it is my hope that this people-to-people contact will also expand substantially, and that many more Americans will have an opportunity to visit the Solomons.

So, to the people of the Solomon Islands on this occasion of national celebration, let me again reaffirm the deep respect the American people and Government have for you and all your accomplishments, and reiterate that we look forward to continuing to work closely with you as allies and friends.

A SALUTE TO CHARLES W. HALES

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, July 9, 1988, members of El Hasa Temple No. 28 of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles and El Hasa Court No. 47, Daughters of Isis, will honor Charles W. Hales, imperial convention director, with a testimonial banquet at the Bond Court Hotel. It is a special pleasure for me as a longtime and personal friend of Charlie's to join with all of his close friends in saluting him on this auspicious occasion.

Mr. Speaker, simply by virtue of the number of people and organizations that are coming together in honor of this special man, we can say that he has touched the lives of many people in a very positive way. I would like to take his opportunity to share with my colleagues a glimpse of the good deeds and accomplishments of my good friend, Charlie Hales.

Charlie spends most of his time with an organization that he has come to love and that is the Masons. He was initiated into El Hasa Temple No. 28 in 1950. During 1964-65, he served as illustrious potentate and in 1967 he

was chosen "Noble of the Year." Charlie has served as the Imperial Convention Director since 1975. During his tenure as convention director, Charlie has contributed much to the development and operation of Shrine conventions.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Charlie Hales has set aside an inordinate amount of his time to service in the Masons. He was equally as busy and dedicated during his years with the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority. In his positions as Director of Internal Audit and Senior Auditor, he successfully contributed to the management and growth of the transit system.

Mr. Speaker, Charlie is also a community activist. He lends his time and expertise to a number of organizations and groups. They include the Delta Mc Delta National Honor Society; the 21st Congressional District Caucus; the Cleveland Treatment Center; and the Cuyahoga Democratic Party Executive Committee. In addition, outside the Cleveland area he is affiliated with the National Association of Black Meeting Planners. Because of the leadership that he has provided this particular group, he was selected as their "Outstanding Convention Planner" last year.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, my friend, Charlie Hales, has many friends. He has friends in the Masons. He has friends that he has worked with at the transit authority and he has friends in the community. It is the friendship and respect that these people have for Charlie Hales that will bring them together this Saturday. At this time, I ask my colleagues to join in saluting my good friend and a very special person, Charlie Hales.

EIGHTEEN-UNIT NCS HOUSING PROJECT TO BEGIN IN JULY

HON. TOM SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, across the Nation, many small neighborhoods that were once thriving parts of our communities have fallen prey to economic and demographic changes. As a result, these neighborhoods that once flourished are abandoned and become havens for crime and other public health and safety hazards.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors several programs that provide assistance to neighborhood revitalization efforts and for projects for the construction of affordable housing for those who otherwise could not afford homes. In many cases these two goals coincide, and generate innovative projects which meet both our burgeoning housing needs, and also instill old neighborhoods with a sense of new life and community pride.

One such effort is conducted through the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and its subsidiary, the Neighborhood Housing Services [NHS]. In my own district, NHS has been active in forming a partnership among several community leaders that has led to the planning of an 18-unit housing project in which the homes will be designed and built by

the future homeowners themselves. The Herald, a newspaper in my district, recently ran a story which describes this exciting and significant project in greater detail. I would like to share that story with the rest of my colleagues.

EIGHTEEN-UNIT NCS HOUSING PROJECT TO BEGIN IN JULY

(By Jack Simonds)

Construction is expected to begin in mid-July on a new 18-unit housing project developed by the Neighborhood Conservation Service (NCS).

The "user designed" and partially "owner built" homes, along Frank Avenue between Haven and Elsen Avenues, will cost around \$650,000 and has been funded by grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); Urban Development Action Grants program (\$145,000); the State Department of Development (\$250,000) and NCS's parent organization Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC) which has granted \$75,000 for land development, architectural services and some construction costs.

NCS executive director Jerry Petrik said at May 8 ribbon-cutting ceremonies the project is unique.

"What makes this project so unique is that it is not just another new construction project, but it is a project that will have two unique factors."

"Each individual home will be designed by the owner along with the architect. This is called the user-design construction. It will also be owner built. That means the owners will be partaking of some of the construction of each of the units. In this way, the new homeowners will not only be owning a new home, but will be building a part of the community. They'll feel more involved in their neighborhoods, their communities and their homes," Petrik said.

Five area lenders are participating in the project, including Society National Banks, Great Northern Savings, Peoples Federal Savings Bank, First National Bank of Ohio and Bank One of Akron.

Those lenders will provide reduced homeowner loans.

The city donated the tract of land, which borders a landfill.

The 18 new homes will have three bedrooms and will be valued at around \$60,000. Typical mortgage amounts will range between \$20,000-\$30,000, Petrik told well-wishers that day.

TO QUALIFY FOR the program, a family or individual must have an approximate average yearly income hovering between \$14,000-\$21,000, with family size also factored in. Candidates must also have a good credit history and meet criteria set forth by the lenders.

Mortgage amounts for families will remain stable for the first five years. On the sixth year an added \$8,000 mortgage at six percent will be included to satisfy requirements from HUD.

Although the three grants have served in reducing some of the buying costs, it is the owners' agreement to perform some of the construction work which also reduces overall costs, Petrik said.

"The families will also be reducing costs because they will be doing some of the work. They're going to be working as a group, working on each other's homes," Petrik said.

That work includes insulation, painting, landscaping and roofing work and shaves off around \$2,000 per unit. Petrik said.

Participants must agree to live at the homes for five years or forfeit grant benefits.

"Residents of South Barberton looked at their neighborhood and said: 'We have to do something. We have to bring young people back to the neighborhood.'

"So this is a partnership, not just something the developers and lenders said: 'Let's go out and make some money and build some houses,'" Petrik said.

"It was from the residents' interest, and enthusiasm the project was conceived at all."

At least 10 of the homes will be sold using the owners-participation factor, Petrik added with the remaining homes sold using normal downpayment plans, but all 18 could be sold under the partially owner built option if demand is there.

Applications are being taken at the NCS office on a first-come, first-served basis. For further details, contact NCS at 753-0377.

The total project is expected to be completed within a year and will begin in mid-July.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MS. HAINES

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Ms. Vivian M. Haines of Rushland, PA, on the occasion of her induction as president of the National School Nurses Association [NSNA] for 1988-89.

Ms. Haines began her career of service more than 30 years ago as a staff nurse at Mercer Hospital. In 1962 she became a school nurse, an occupation which she actively pursues to the present day. While a school nurse, Ms. Haines served as school nurse liaison for the Pennsylvania Department of Education as well as coordinator of health services for 1985-86 for the Council Rock School District.

Long committed to education, she returned to Trenton State College for a masters of health education in 1972. Since that time she has achieved the rank of school nurse practitioner and served as an adjunct professor. Ms. Vivian Haines has shown a commitment and enthusiasm to her profession which I am sure has greatly impressed her peers. I am certain that she will be an outstanding president of the NSNA.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues join me in extending the warmest congratulations to Ms. Vivian M. Haines on the eve of her induction.

SANCTIONS MAY HURT NOT HELP SOUTH AFRICA'S BLACKS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon consider H.R. 1580, the Anti-Apartheid Amendments Act of 1988. It is with growing

frustration that we watch continued acts of discrimination and abuse practiced by the South African regime. We are unanimous that apartheid must end. There are, however, many of us who continue to believe that the imposition of sanctions in accordance with H.R. 1580 will not further the cause of freedom for South Africa's black majority.

I am inserting a copy of a recent letter I received from Mr. Warren L. Batts, chairman and chief executive officer of Premark International, regarding the adverse effects sanctions and disinvestment would have on his company's efforts to help South Africa's nonwhite population. Mr. Batts' letter illustrates the counterproductive results on education, community development and social justice projects that enactment of H.R. 1580 would have. I commend his letter to my colleagues' attention and consideration:

Premark International is a diversified international company with \$2 billion in sales which maintains its corporate headquarters in Deerfield, Illinois.

One of our operating units—Tupperware—has a small operation in South Africa. It represents only 1% of our sales and profits, and its loss through mandatory disinvestment would not be a major financial burden to Premark. However, because of its involvement in the fight against apartheid through education, community development, and social justice projects, its disinvestment would be a serious loss to the many nonwhites affected by its presence.

Three members of our Board of Directors recently visited Tupperware South Africa to reassess our presence there. The group spoke with dozens of black and white South Africans of all points of view, including many in leadership positions in the black communities. We are more convinced than ever that the economic slowdown caused by sanctions and disinvestment will fall disproportionately hard on blacks, will not contribute to the dismantling of apartheid, and is opposed by the great majority of black South Africans.

Disinvestment by American companies will remove from South Africa one of the most positive forces for change, both in business and in the society at large. For example, our Tupperware subsidiary, although small, has helped fund a medical clinic, a legal clinic, an old age center, a primary school, and preschool child care, as well as housing loans and scholarships for black employees. In total, Tupperware South Africa's contributions to community projects total more than 12% of its payroll. Beyond its financial commitments, Tupperware people of all colors work closely with nonwhite South Africans to design and implement these programs. As importantly, through its normal business, Tupperware trains literally thousands of nonwhite South Africans to be independent sales dealers, a significant contribution in a country where the black unemployment rate is over 30%. We know that other American companies have similar achievements and that American companies have led the change toward equal economic opportunities throughout South African industry. To require disinvestment by Tupperware and other American companies is to neutralize valued allies in the struggle against apartheid and to withdraw some of the most effective builders of a post-apartheid society.

It is most ironic that sanctions and disinvestment are being considered by the Congress as a means of helping black South Af-

ricans. The results of the 1986 sanctions—higher black unemployment, withdrawal of American companies and their social commitments, and a dangerous swing to the right by the government—have all been negative for blacks. Most black South Africans realize that further sanctions will only make the situation worse. Unfortunately, their voices are not being heard in Washington because a few prominent South Africans are erroneously assumed to speak for the millions who will be hurt by United States policy.

Congress should not pursue this course of action without a responsible understanding of the effects it will have on many innocent people.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CONCERNED ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to a matter of grave consequence to the international community concerned about the plight of the people of Mozambique who have been, and continue to be, terrorized by RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance Movement]. I want to join my Senate colleagues in commending the State Department on its recent issuance of the report, "Summary of Mozambican Refugee Accounts of Principally Conflict-Related Experience in Mozambique," and urge the administration to address the serious policy issues that emanate from the report's findings.

Background: RENAMO was created by the Rhodesian secret services in 1977 to punish Mozambique for assistance to Zimbabwean liberation movements. With Zimbabwean independence, the sponsorship of RENAMO was taken over by the South African Defense Force. South African direct support for RENAMO diminished with the Nkomati accord. However, there is evidence that South Africa remains a critical sponsor of RENAMO and provides priority items that are required for its terrorist activities, including high technology communication support. With neither the government nor RENAMO in position to win a military victory in the foreseeable future, the conflict is likely to continue with brutal and persistent suffering for the Mozambican people.

Mozambique's human and economic problems cannot be solved by military conflict and the suffering will persist as long as civil strife continues. The United States needs to do much more to work within the region to foster peaceful resolution of the conflicts. It must be clear in its condemnation of RENAMO and of its South African supporters.

Report Findings: The terse, carefully worded State Department document indicates that the level of violence perpetrated by RENAMO against the civilian population is extraordinarily high with conservative estimates of murder to be about 100,000. Refugees reported systematic forced transportation of supplies for RENAMO, rape, burning of villages, mutila-

tions, forced asphyxiation, and other violent and obscene crimes at the hands of RENAMO forces.

The U.S. press reported that one refugee told of people fleeing when RENAMO guerrillas attacked, leaving a big pot of food cooking in the village. When people returned after the guerrillas left, the refugee was quoted in the interview, a woman found parts of her small daughter stirred into the boiling pot.

Moreover, the relationship between RENAMO and the population focuses on the brutal extraction of food and labor, with little or nothing in return. RENAMO has not attempted to seek civilian support for its insurgency. Instead, the people hope only for survival. Given their treatment at the hands of RENAMO forces, it is not surprising that refugee report little support for RENAMO among the civilian population.

About 2 million Mozambicans are refugees or displaced persons within the country. Most of them left their homes with little or no resources to draw on.

Next Steps: What do we conclude from this devastating report? First and foremost, the international community needs both a thorough accounting regarding South Africa's continued clandestine support for RENAMO, and an announcement by the South African Government that its support for these vicious and ruthless terrorists has ceased, once and for all.

Second, the administration must redouble its efforts to assure that the United States maintains its share of the cost of aiding the Mozambican people who are fleeing this terror. Three million dollars is needed to meet the rising costs of United Nations refugee assistance for Mozambicans in neighboring states. We should use the funds currently available in the President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund that was established to handle just such emergency refugee needs. We can do no less for a people who are suffering under the continuous force of inhuman, barbaric, and systematic terrorism.

An unwillingness to protest South Africa's role in the reign of terror perpetrated on the people of Mozambique by RENAMO is tantamount to acquiescence. This silence on the part of the United States has been deafening. Could it be due to the administration's reluctance to criticize South Africa—RENAMO's principle supporter?

IN RECOGNITION OF ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL, FRESNO, CA

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Roosevelt High School, in Fresno, CA, for its recent recognition as one of California's finest secondary education institutions. Roosevelt was given this honor by the California State Department of Education in the 1988 California distinguished schools competition.

Roosevelt was chosen for this honor from a field of 800 candidate schools throughout California. A total of 62 high schools were chosen as the State's finest, based upon highest performance or greatest improvement on a variety of indicators, including the California Assessment Program, scholastic aptitude test, student enrollment in academic courses, and demographic data. This recognition follows Roosevelt's earlier statewide recognition in the State academic decathlon.

For the Nation to prepare for the future and meet the challenges which lie ahead, all children and young adults must receive quality education. Teachers must be trained and adequately compensated for their efforts. Parents must be involved and supportive of these efforts, and administrators and policymakers must work to provide the necessary resources. It is only through a combination of these ingredients that programs will be developed to meet the many and diverse needs of the Nation's students.

Roosevelt High School has taken these key ingredients and has provided to its students the type of education which is vital for all of America's youth. Let Roosevelt stand as an example and inspiration as we seek to give all students in this country the chance to be the best they can be, for themselves and for the future of this great Nation.

I congratulate all those associated with Roosevelt High School and extend to them the praise they deserve.

IRVING BERLIN HONORED

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight a poem written by one of my constituents honoring Irving Berlin in the year of his centennial. I was particularly moved by this poem by Mr. Maurice Goldsmith, which pays homage to one of America's most talented, patriotic composers.

Our lives by years cannot be dated,
Our deeds and hopes best mark the span.
By eternal God are people created,
The calendars were made by man.
When we start to count our flowers,
We cease to count weeds.
When we start to count blessings,
We cease to count needs.
When we start to count laughter,
We cease to count tears.
When we count happy memories,
We cease to count years.
God bless Irving Berlin.
God bless America.

CONGRESSMAN LEE HAMILTON DISCUSSES CHALLENGES TO SECRETARY GENERAL GORBACHEV'S REFORMS IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress an extremely interesting and insightful article by our colleague LEE HAMILTON of Indiana, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor last week.

This particularly important article discusses the Communist Party Conference in Moscow and the challenges that are emerging to the reforms proposed by General Secretary Gorbachev. It identifies the principal obstacle as internal bureaucratic opposition, the problem of implementing the economic reforms, nationality unrest within the Soviet Union, and the potential for unrest in Eastern Europe.

Chairman HAMILTON speaks on this topic with considerable authority and experience. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, he has had long experience in foreign affairs. In recent months, he has held a series of hearings on the prospects for reform and change in the Soviet Union. Chairman HAMILTON is particularly well qualified to discuss change in the Soviet Union, opposition to that change, and the implications for United States policy.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these thoughtful views to my colleagues.

CHALLENGES TO GORBACHEV'S REFORMS

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

The Soviet Party Conference in Moscow this week will help to clarify the future course of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's reform program. His call for perestroika is a call for fundamental change. The three-year-old experiment is bold—and the process of reform is fragile.

Among the problems Mr. Gorbachev faces, four stand out: internal opposition; translating economic proposals into action; and the twin threats of nationality unrest in the Soviet Union and upheaval in Eastern Europe.

Who supports Gorbachev? He has the backing of the Politburo. Scientific and technical elites, intellectuals, and many young people also support him, but they are a narrow social base for reform.

He also has opponents. Many Soviets are reluctant to trade stability for change. Workers and bureaucrats see reform as a threat to their economic security. Reform means price increases and the potential loss of guaranteed jobs. For the military, it means doing more with less. Communist Party members fear diminished power, privileges, and control. Gorbachev has acknowledged that opposition to his program is widespread and includes officials at the highest levels. These opponents will block change if they gain the upper hand.

Can Gorbachev's economic proposals be translated into practice? Already there is evidence of delay in carrying out promised reforms. He is asking people to make sacrifices now for uncertain payoffs later. They are being told to work harder, but so far see

no improvement in the quantity of food or the quality of goods and services.

Under the old system, central planners made decisions and plant managers fulfilled the plan. Now managers are being told to meet the demands of the market—or go out of business. But many managers are ill-equipped for these new responsibilities. They know best how to follow orders; they do not know how to respond to the sudden call for initiative and independence. They may deal with Gorbachev's reforms as they have dealt with past calls for change: by giving a new name—perestroika—to old ways of doing business.

Last year's figures show zero growth in the Soviet economy, and Western experts say reform could take 10 to 15 years to show significant results. The Soviets hope that trade and joint ventures can speed the process, but success will depend on tough internal decisions, not foreign capital. The key question is whether the economic reform program can sustain political support for long enough to make it work.

Can Gorbachev keep the USSR together? He has described the nationality question as "the most fundamental, vital issue of our society." Seventy years of Soviet rule have not eliminated strains among the more than 100 nationality groups within the USSR. Recent months have seen nationalist protests in all three Baltic Republics, demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of Armenians, and violence by Azerbaijanis. Kazakhs have rioted in Alma-Ata, and Crimean Tartars have demonstrated in Moscow. Armenians, Jews, and Volga Germans want to emigrate. The problems are as complex and varied as the national groups themselves, and cannot be ignored. Recent unrest demonstrates how one group's expression of grievances legitimizes another's discontent.

Economic reform compounds the nationality question. If nationality groups feel they don't have a stake in the success of economic and political reform, they won't support it. Their price for support may be greater cultural freedom and political control over their own affairs. But for Gorbachev to yield this kind of power could undermine the basic dynamic of his reform program. So far, nationality disturbances appear to have weakened Gorbachev and given his critics ammunition to use against him.

Gorbachev's reforms perhaps are challenged most by unrest and unpredictability in Eastern Europe. Economies in the region are in terrible shape, and the pressure for change is enormous. Governments lack popular support and fear pluralism. To the extent they are trying to solve their problems, they want economic reform without sharing political power. This formula is not working in Poland, where the population has shown it will not support reform it had no voice in shaping.

The Soviets offer little guidance on what form change in Eastern Europe should take, or how far it will be permitted to go. Gorbachev's example of reform suggests that Eastern Europe should follow suit, but he has also stated that there is no one road to socialism. Political explosion in the region will endanger reform if the Soviets, as they have in past crises, use force to suppress revolt. Perestroika and Gorbachev may not survive a repeat of 1956 or 1968.

What does all this mean for the United States? Recent internal changes in the USSR—more freedom, improved human rights, the potential of a better life for the Soviet people—are positive. We hope the Party Conference advances this process. But

it is not up to us, nor is it within our power, to "help" Gorbachev. He must face his own problems and find his own solutions.

What the US can do and should do is take advantage of the new Soviet willingness to negotiate on matters that are in our interest. Following the Moscow summit, we should work to sustain an environment in which further agreements on arms control and progress on other issues—such as the Middle East, Central America, and human rights—is possible. To the extent that change in the USSR offers a chance to reduce tensions in a dangerous world, we should seize the opportunity. The stakes are too high for us not to try.

CAPT. JEREMIAH J. WALSH,
USMC

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert the following letter of appreciation for the perusal of my colleagues on a job well done by Capt. Jeremiah J. Walsh:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 6, 1988.

Capt. JEREMIAH J. WALSH,
Marine Corps Liaison Officer, Department
of the Navy, Washington, DC.

DEAR CAPTAIN WALSH: This is just a note to thank you for the many courtesies which you have extended to me during your tenure with the U.S. House of Representatives Marine Corps Liaison Office.

Your dedication and commitment to the Marine Corps and to the Congress of the United States were consistently demonstrated by your willingness to always get the job done. I congratulate you on your new assignment at the Amphibious Warfare School in Quantico, Virginia, and I am sure that you will bring the same enthusiasm and energy to Quantico that you displayed on Capitol Hill.

It gives me great pleasure to join with your family and many friends in extending my best wishes to you for your continued success in all your endeavors. Semper Paratus.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

BOB McEWEN,
Member of Congress.

ENERGY AND ANWR

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues are aware of our energy dependence upon other nations, and the fact that the picture is not looking any brighter for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, legislation before the Congress to open to environmentally sound oil and gas leasing the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in my district—the State of Alaska—is the bright spot in terms of responding to this growing international threat. Today I submit for the RECORD an article from the Omaha World-Herald, which underscores the need for

prompt action by the Congress on this subject. Because of the vast support nationwide for this legislation, I will do this daily.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 27, 1987]

OIL EXPLORATION JUSTIFIED IF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTED

Twenty years of drilling for oil in Alaska without any appreciable environmental problems should be enough to show that oil development can exist in harmony with the environment. Congress should keep that in mind as it debates whether to open a small part of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge for oil exploration.

Federal law prohibits oil and gas development unless the environment is protected. Oil exploration in Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, about 65 miles from the wildlife refuge, has shown that such work can even benefit the environment and wildlife.

Since Prudhoe Bay was opened to oil work, the caribou herd in the area has grown from about 3,000 animals to more than 15,000 animals—a faster rate of growth than some areas without oil development have experienced. The number of muskoxen, birds and fish has remained constant or increased, Interior Department officials report. The increases were accomplished by keeping construction out of sensitive habitat areas, designing pipelines to avoid migration routes and doing most of the construction work during the winter, when some animals hibernate or migrate.

The same kind of precautions could be taken at the wildlife refuge, where less than one-half of 1 percent of the refuge's acres would be affected by the oil work.

A dependable supply of domestic oil is needed to help the United States avoid becoming the target of foreign oil suppliers' attempts to increase the price by restricting supplies. The wildlife refuge has been identified as the outstanding oil and gas frontier remaining in the United States.

Sierra Club officials and other environmental groups have opposed a bill that would allow the development work. Their concern for the preservation of the area is understandable. The refuge is a national treasure that needs to be protected.

But oil exploration doesn't pose the automatic danger that some environmentalists and members of Congress say it does. An environmentally sound oil development plan that would help, safeguard the nation's energy future should be supported.

DROUGHT RELIEF LEGISLATION

HON. ARLAN STANGELAND

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. STANGELAND. Mr. Speaker, the Fourth of July weekend was no holiday picnic for countless farmers, barge operators, utilities, and consumers suffering from the "Drought of 1988." Since no relief from Mother Nature is in sight, Congress must provide some relief of its own in the closing days of the second session.

National attention is focusing on the plight of the farmers and the inland waterway industry—and all for good reason. With record heat and drought conditions, the parched Midwest and Southeast are leaving farmers empty-handed and barge operators high and dry.

Aside from personal calamities for individuals and families, the drought presents real threats to our overall economy and national security.

America's rivers, the original and unpaved highways of this Nation, must remain free and clear. Everyone—from the producer to the transporter to the ultimate consumer—loses if these commercial lifelines stop flowing.

And the threat goes beyond economics. National security and water quality are certainly at risk, as well. Fish and wildlife, wetlands and recreational opportunities are all on the endangered list as the drought continues.

The Department of Agriculture, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard, and other Federal agencies are working to address the problem. But more needs to be done. In times like these, it is entirely appropriate for Congress to step in and provide additional funds and authorities. We need legislation that is responsive to the crisis and at the same time responsible to the taxpayers.

As a member of both the Agriculture Committee and the Public Works and Transportation Committee, I am aware of current authorities to provide relief to farmers and to the inland waterways. The Department of Agriculture and the Army Corps of Engineers, as members of the Interagency Drought Task Force, are taking a hard look at increased opportunities. We need to get their final recommendations as soon as possible.

In the meantime, I encourage each Member of this body to work with me and others to explore possibilities for a workable relief package. Only through a cooperative effort based on collective knowledge and experience will we be able to ease the suffering and head off further loss.

A HISTORICAL MOMENT FOR MALTA AND THE UNITED STATES

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Prime Minister of Malta, Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami, to the United States. While in Washington, the Prime Minister will meet with President Reagan and Members of Congress. The purpose of Dr. Fenech Adami's visit to this country is to reinforce and expand the ties between the United States and the Republic of Malta.

Since the Prime Minister's electoral victory in May 1987, the Government of Malta has attempted to maintain good relations with all states, but more importantly, is seeking the right conditions for membership in the European Economic Community and closer ties to the United States.

In just over a year, Malta has incorporated the European Convention of Human Rights into its laws and has ratified international conventions to strengthen and protect individual human rights. The current government has adopted a program of national reconciliation to help heal political wounds with the opposition and has enacted legislation to redress past injustices. Finally, there is a marked in-

crease in the coincidence of Malta's voting pattern in the United Nations General Assembly that is friendlier to the West and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to welcome Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami to the United States and to support his determination to restore the traditional friendly ties and expand economic relations between our two countries.

THE PLIGHT OF THE RODOS FAMILY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express a feeling of frustration in the plight of the Rodos family, Soviet Jews whose repeated appeals to emigrate from the Soviet Union have been denied. Although many well-known refuseniks have been granted exit visas within the last 2 years such as Ida Nudel, Yosef Begun, and Natan Shcharansky, there are over 50,000 remaining refuseniks in the Soviet Union, including 1,700 who have wanted to emigrate since 1977.

The Rodos situation is particularly distressing. Victor Rodos is an electrical engineer in Moscow who initially applied for an exit visa for himself and for his family in October 1987. The family was denied permission to emigrate in February 1988, ostensibly due to Victor's access to state secrets more than 12 years ago. Upon graduation from the Moscow Aviation Institute in 1972, Mr. Rodos began working at the Soviet defense industry where he was employed until 1976. Mr. Rodos subsequently worked in civil construction, a job involving no security clearance, until his employment was terminated in May 1988. Although access to state secrets is frequently used by the authorities as an excuse to deny exit visas, it is unlikely that Mr. Rodos worked with sensitive information as a recent university graduate. Moreover, over a decade has passed since his association with the Soviet defense industry; the significance of any dated sensitive information would be of questionable value.

Elena Rodos is the mother of two boys, ages 10 and 3. The Rodos family have a modest dream—the desire to raise their children as Jews free from any religious persecution. Tragically, I have just been informed that the Rodos family has again been denied a request to emigrate and were told not to reapply until 1997. I find this situation totally unacceptable. I recently initiated a letter signed by all members of the New York congressional delegation, appealing to General Secretary Gorbachev on behalf of the Rodos family. Unfortunately, no official Soviet response has been forthcoming.

The aspiration for religious freedom is at the very foundation of the American dream. Therefore, I firmly believe that Americans have the moral imperative to champion this basic human right. Americans must speak out forcefully in support of religious freedom; an international call to conscience must be made.

I make this appeal for the Rodos family as part of the Call to Conscience, a weekly appeal to the Soviet Government by Members of Congress via floor statements and correspondence on behalf of refuseniks. The Soviets must understand that the United States has adopted the cause of the refuseniks and their quest for religious freedom.

Although the relaxation of emigration restrictions on some of the more well-known refuseniks has been encouraging, we must recognize that there has been no significant improvement in the human rights situation in the U.S.S.R. The Rodos case is indicative of that of the multitude of Soviet Jews who yearn for religious freedom.

Only time will reveal the true intentions of Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost. For most Soviets, it may represent a genuine relaxation of tight control. However, for Soviet Jews, glasnost may represent little more than a facade under which oppression and abuse continue unabated.

I appeal to the Soviet leadership to allow the Rodos family to emigrate. Moreover, I pray for the day when the U.S.S.R. will allow all Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate, permission to do so. I will neither rest nor tire until that day comes.

THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues correspondence with the Agency for International Development regarding allegations raised about the activities of the International Fund for Ireland and Northern Ireland.

As the primary international supporter of the International Fund for Ireland [IFI], the United States has a strong interest in its operations and practices. U.S. law authorizing the disbursements of economic support funds for the IFI, states that these funds should "be distributed in accordance with the principles of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, without regard to religious affiliation." This legislation also directs that these funds be used to improve the economic conditions of the most disadvantaged groups in Northern Ireland.

The reply by the Agency for International Development [AID] addresses concerns raised by the Council of Presidents of Irish-American Organizations regarding policies and programs of the Fund.

Included below are: a March 16, 1988, letter from the Council of Presidents of Irish-American Organizations to House Foreign Affairs Committee chairman, DANTE FASCELL; my May 24, 1988, letter to AID; AID's June 27, 1988 response. Not included is a longer preliminary report on the Fund prepared by the Irish-American Unity Conference. This report accompanied the council's letter to Chairman FASCELL and my letter to AID.

The correspondence follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 24, 1988.

HON. ALAN WOODS,
Administrator, Agency for International Development, Washington DC.

DEAR MR. ADMINISTRATOR: A letter to members of Congress from the Council of Presidents of Irish-American Organizations regarding the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) was recently referred to the subcommittee.

In the attached letter, the Council raises many serious allegations about the management and activities of the International Fund. I would appreciate your comments on this letter.

Specifically, I ask that you address allegations that:

Funds are not being used in a manner consistent with the intent of Congress, namely the promotion of improved economic conditions for the most needy, job creation, and the elimination of religious discrimination;

IFI projects are reinforcing discrimination against Catholics and solidifying their economic isolation;

Funds are being wasted;

Review and evaluation of the use of funds is inadequate; and

The structure of the Fund is fundamentally flawed, as it relies on the agencies responsible for past discriminatory policies to implement new programs.

I appreciate your consideration of this matter and look forward to your prompt reply.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Europe and the Middle East.

COUNCIL OF PRESIDENTS OF
IRISH AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS,
March 16, 1988.

Representative DANTE FASCELL,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FASCELL: In June of 1986 Congress initiated appropriations for the International Fund for Ireland. This Fund came into effect in September of that year and to date America has provided \$85,000,000, and another \$35,000,000 is due to be forwarded during the current year. As you know, the purpose of this Fund was to promote economic development in the north of Ireland and in border counties so as to insure the prosperity enjoyed by a broader section of the community.

After a careful review of the first annual report of the Fund issued in January of 1988 and on-site visits by a number of our representatives, we have concluded that the American contribution to this Fund is not being used as Congress intended. Moreover, fears that we expressed in 1986 in the discussion around the establishment of the Fund and the American contribution to it appear to be coming to fruition. We have concluded that this money is being used to reinforce discrimination against Catholics and to solidify their economic isolation.

A summary list of our analysis, questions and recommendations is attached. A recent visit with the American observer to the Fund has done nothing to allay our fears that the funds are being misused. Our concerns are not simply with the misuse of the funds with respect to programmatic waste but also in the very design of the Fund, and the review and evaluation of funds to be dis-

tributed. The specific complaints which we have documented in the report also underscore the fact that the structure of the Fund is fundamentally flawed as it employs the very agencies responsible for implementing and sustaining anti-Catholic discrimination.

We believe the intent of Congress is being ignored and the goodwill of the American taxpayer is being usurped. We ask that any further appropriation to this Fund await a more complete examination and audit by the General Accounting Office of the funds expended and the programs denied funds. We ask for a meeting with you to further explain our concerns and formally request Congressional hearings into this matter so that any further investment of American funds serves to promote peace and prosperity for Ireland and not reinforce the very tenets of partition.

Thank you for your consideration of our request. In response please contact Elizabeth Logue, National Secretary of the Irish American Unity Conference at 201-444-4786 or at the address below.

Sincerely,

John Finucane, National President, American Irish Political Education Committee, Malloy Building, Suite 201, 2 North Liberty Drive, Stony Point, New York 10980; Rachel Hoffman, National President, American Protestants for Truth About Ireland P.O. Box 357 Gwynedd, PA 19436; Nick Murphy, National President, Ancient Order of Hibernians, 22 London Terrace, New City, New York 10956; Robert C. Linnon, Ph.D., National President, Irish American Unity Conference, P.O. Box 7609, Washington, DC 20044; Martin Galvin, Publicity Director, Irish Northern Aid, 299 Broadway, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10007; Kathleen Holmes, Chairwoman, American Irish Congress, P.O. Box 8, Lynbrook, NY 11563; Gerard L. Keogh, Esq., Brehon Law Society, 99 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, DC, June 27, 1988.

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your letter of May 24, in which you request comments on certain allegations made by the Council of Presidents of Irish American Organizations in relation to the International Fund for Ireland.

I would like to respond point by point to the specific allegations that you have listed in your letter.

1. "Funds are not being used in a manner consistent with the intent of Congress; (a) namely the promotion of improved economic conditions for the most needy, (b) job creation, and (c) the elimination of religious discrimination."

a. "... The promotion of improved economic conditions for the most needy ..."

The legislation states that: The U.S. contributions "may be used only to support and promote economic and social reconstruction and development in Ireland and Northern Ireland ...". While the legislation does not expressly target the most needy, the IFI Board has interpreted its mandate to include the whole of Northern Ireland and six border counties of Ireland. Within this geo-

graphic boundary, that has been particularly affected by instability, the Board established key program areas, which were designed to secure lasting economic benefits. Although these programs apply throughout the entire area covered by the Fund, special consideration is given to project proposals from particularly disadvantaged locales.

The IFI Board is very conscious of the needs of areas of greatest deprivation. It has already supported a number of projects in such areas as North and West Belfast, Derry and Newry. It has also conducted consultations with community leaders in these deprived areas to encourage the identification and development of projects which would be appropriate for Fund support. At the June Board meeting, a strategy to assist the most depressed areas was fully discussed. Thus, the Fund has and will continue to give increased attention to these areas and to people in need, thereby supporting and promoting economic and social reconstruction and development in Ireland.

b. "... Job Creation ..."

The Fund has accepted that job creation is an important element of IFI financed projects. The Fund has sought to create long-term viable employment rather than short-term jobs. It has tailored its programs to avoid duplication with existing job creation programs of government agencies from both jurisdictions.

Projects already approved by the Fund have resulted in new jobs. Of the \$23.71 million committed by the end of April 1988 (excluding the \$17.6 million for the investment companies), the projections of new jobs are as follows: 1,474 long-term jobs and 588 short-term/construction jobs. The indirect employment created by ancillary activities associated with Fund-financed projects will be significantly higher. Jobs will also be generated through the investment companies. A recent decision by the Northern Ireland investment company to approve a U.S.-Irish joint venture (\$450,000) will create more than 200 new jobs. Thus, the Fund has and will continue to give emphasis to job creation as an important element of its projects.

c. "... Eliminate Religious Discrimination ..."

The Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 states that disbursements for the International Fund should "be distributed in accordance with the principles of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, without regard to religious affiliation."

Visits to the Fund, project site visits, and review of documentation by A.I.D. Officials and the U.S. Observer to the Fund affirm that the Fund has adhered to these requirements. A.I.D. has every confidence in the Board. The existence of the Fund into created unparalleled opportunities for constructive dialogue and collaboration between agencies and communities on both sides of the border.

The Board, Secretariat, Advisory Council and the program teams are equally represented by Northern Ireland and Ireland officials. The cross-community composition of these management units insures that no religious discrimination takes place. This is further strengthened by all grantees having to agree to the following: "Acceptance of a grant or loan under this scheme will be deemed to signify the applicant's acceptance of the principle of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment with regard to religious affiliation and that the applicant will be expected to use the money

in accordance with this principle." The geographical spread of approved projects in the target area also demonstrates that the needs of both religious communities are being addressed.

Thus, the Fund is extremely careful that its resources are and will be distributed in an equitable fashion and completely free of any possible religious discrimination. In this way, the Fund is endeavoring to contribute to the elimination of religious discrimination.

2. "IFI projects are reinforcing discrimination against Catholics and solidifying their economic isolation."

There is no evidence to support this conclusion. As mentioned above, the Fund's underlying operating principles include equality of opportunity and religious nondiscrimination. All Fund officials from both jurisdictions emphatically hold to these principles.

Fund policies and procedures have been established to attract and to approve viable project proposals from all communities. As mentioned above, the Fund has taken measures to explore with leaders of the more depressed communities what more the Fund might do to help. These discussions have taken place in areas such as West and North Belfast (where a high proportion of Catholics reside).

Some of the programs are helping in areas of high unemployment. The Business Enterprise Program, for example, has supported four local enterprise projects in West Belfast (\$1.5 million), two similar projects in areas of North Belfast contiguous to West Belfast (\$4 million), a center in Derry (\$.8), and a cooperative in Newry (\$37,000). All of these projects are designed to encourage small business development through the provision of suitable incubator accommodation and advisory services. The Fund is also working with groups such as the West Belfast Development Board to help increase economic activities in this depressed area and to take measures to increase the inflow of private investment and industry.

Thus, the Fund is endeavoring through its fair and equitable approach, to ensure no discrimination or economic isolation of any religious group. Quite the contrary, the Fund is committed to financing viable activities which contribute to long-term sustained economic growth particularly in those areas of greatest deprivation.

3. "IFI funds are being wasted"

We understand concerns have been raised that the IFI funds being wasted by sending people to other countries for training programs and by supporting urban development projects in small towns. Further clarification of the rationale and implementation of these programs show that U.S. taxpayers' money is not being misused.

Overseas training is conducted largely under the Wider Horizons Program. The program was established in response to a specific mandate within the agreement to authorize the Fund. The enabling language calls for: "... contact, dialogue and reconciliation between nationalists and unionists throughout Ireland and to provide wider horizons for people of both traditions in Ireland including opportunities for industrial training and work experience overseas."

Furthermore, the Agreement with Canada requests the Fund: "to establish a Youth Training and Exchange Program which would: build knowledge and understanding of diverse societies and outlooks by bringing together young people from Ireland and

Canada in practical living and work experience situations."

The Wider Horizons Program not only encourages the learning of valuable and relevant new technical skills, but provides the opportunity to be exposed to a less provincial outlook by practical work experience, training and vocational education overseas. It seeks to correct the traditional insularity of residents of Ireland, north and south, through the creation of opportunities for persons from both traditions to work together off the island in European or North American locations. All projects supported by this program involve not only cross-community participation (in Northern Ireland) but also cross-border participation. Reconciliation activities are an important part of this unique program. Extensive pre-training orientation and post training activities emphasize the development of close personal and working relationships between all participants and a focus upon the social and political differences in Ireland. It is estimated that the program will allow 4,000 people to benefit from overseas visits and exchanges.

The Fund is also supporting urban development projects in small towns. It believes that to varying degrees, these towns all face serious economic problems affecting both communities. Many of their populations are mixed Protestants and Catholic and the jobs created by the Fund will benefit both communities. The program seeks to revitalize the commercial centers of small towns where both communities interact on neutral ground.

An A.I.D. team recently visited Ireland to review the program of the Fund. They found the criteria for project selection to be clear, the assessment of projects to be extensive, and the decisions made on approved projects to be justified. While the team looked extensively at the programs about which there had been some criticism, it concluded that activities financed by the Fund contributed to the economic and social development of the Fund's geographical target area.

4. "Review and evaluation of the use of funds is inadequate."

The IFI has set up a comprehensive appraisal and approval system. The Board has agreed upon criteria for project assessment and delegated authority to its program sector teams, composed of technical officials from both jurisdictions, to review and make recommendations for Fund approval. Well-qualified officials, with equal representation from Northern Ireland and Ireland, participate fully in review and approval procedures. Thus, the review process is extensive and cannot be judged as inadequate.

The evaluation process is not as yet developed, as the projects financed by the Board have only recently commenced. Project activities have not advanced sufficiently to warrant formal evaluation. Meanwhile, in accordance with the monitoring system, the program teams periodically visit ongoing projects to ensure they are being properly implemented. Thus, we believe the Fund's review procedures are adequate and its monitoring process quite comprehensive. The formal evaluation process is being established now that project activities have commenced.

5. "The structure of the Fund is fundamentally flawed, as it relies on the agencies responsible for past discriminatory policies to implement new programs."

The question is framed in such a way as to presume that the Fund is working with agencies that have conclusively practiced

discrimination. We have no evidence that this is true. The Fund has, on the other hand, set up systems which provide for an extremely wide appraisal and monitoring net. Approval decisions are made upon clearly specified criteria by Fund management units with cross-community participation and equal representation by Northern Ireland and Ireland officials. Officials for each of these units have been chosen for their professional competence, personal integrity and their commitment to Fund principles. Any hint of discrimination would be addressed immediately.

We have over the past months been asked questions about the Fund which deal with many of the issues raised by your letter and the attachment. We are enclosing for your information some of our responses.

It is our conclusion that, in general, the Fund is progressing satisfactorily and is operating in a manner consistent with the intent of the authorizing legislation.

We will, as you are aware, be preparing the FY 1988 Annual Report to Congress on the International Fund for Ireland which is submitted in September 1988, and will provide additional information on the progress of the Fund and their projects.

If you have further questions regarding the operations of the Fund, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ALAN WOODS,
Administrator.

A TRIBUTE TO VFW POST NO. 65 OF ROSEDALE, MD

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and respect that I salute the Adm. Winfield Scott Schley VFW Post No. 65 of Rose-dale, MD, during the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

In the past I have stated that veterans are one of America's greatest treasures; indeed the members of this outstanding post are no exception. Too often people forget about our vets; that's why I thank God for any organization which attempts to right this wrong. Post No. 65 has over the past three-quarters of a century established an exemplary reputation in terms of fighting for the rights of those who fought for our Nation. Consequently I am very proud to retell the history of this great Post here.

The Adm. Winfield Scott Schley VFW Post was named for the hero of the Battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War. It was first organized by veterans of that war in 1899, thereby making it the oldest veterans organization in Maryland. When the Veterans of Foreign Wars was founded in 1914, the post became the oldest in the State and the 65th oldest VFW post in the country. A year later the ladies auxiliary to the post was founded, making it the oldest veterans auxiliary in Maryland.

Post No. 65 has been the mother VFW post in Maryland during its years of existence. At one time it had an active membership of over 1,500 veterans. In addition, many of these vets started other post organizations. It was

also the first post to honor veterans of the Civil War, a tradition that endures until this day.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you as well as all my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Harry R. Correa, Jr., post quartermaster, as well as all the other members for being part of such a winning team. I love America's veterans—each and every one—and I wish to commend the Adm. Winfield Scott Schley Post No. 65 for all the good it has done during its many years of existence.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN (CHICK) DONOHUE

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John (Chick) Donohue of the Bronx in New York City.

Chick and I both grew up in the South Bronx and have known each other for many years. He is a strong supporter of unions and a member of the sandhog union in New York. We have worked together with union leaders and activists such as Richard Fitzsimmon and Phil Smith. As a sandhog, Chick has for many years and for many long hours worked in the city's water tunnels. In addition, he has the distinguished honor of being a former marine.

This alone would be sufficient reason for the recognition I want to give my friend Chick today. But I am moved particularly by a more recent accomplishment. Chick Donohue has completed the requirements at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government for the degree of masters in public administration. This by a man who dropped out of Rice High School in Harlem years ago and today has a family living in the Bronx. Not only did he continue his ethic of working long hours late into the night at Harvard, but he carried with him his belief in unionism to Harvard where he played a vital role in organizing the Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers.

I have enclosed a recent newspaper article reiterating Chick's achievements. I commend it to all of my colleagues. It is a true success story. It is a story about one person's devotion and determination to improve himself, to set an example for his family and colleagues, and to move forward in life with his convictions and beliefs in the labor movement. I trust that Chick will put his new degree to use to continue these goals. I join Chick's many friends to congratulate him for his recent accomplishment.

A SANDHOG AMID THE IVY

(By Dennis Duggan)

CAMBRIDGE, MA.—John (Chick) Donohue lifted a glass of champagne amid the tears of joy and gales of laughter in the yellow and white striped tent at Harvard yesterday, then the Bronx sandhog just quipped, "I finally snuck under the tent."

"God Bless America," said Donohue tossing down the bubbly. "It's a great country."

The 46-year-old sandhog, who works in water tunnels, wore his brown hardhat, to

which he had attached an orange pro-union balloon, and passed out union pins before being graduated with 413 classmates from the John F. Kennedy School of Government.

"Hiya brother," Donohue shouted cheerily to his admirers as he marched onto the rain-splattered JFK Memorial Park alongside the Charles River to receive his diploma.

His classmates smiled, his friends cheered, and his family, including his wife, Terri, and their two children, Audra, 12, and Brian, 14, cried and tried hard to take the event in stride.

Donohue's diploma states he is a master in public administration. But what it doesn't say is even more interesting.

It didn't say, for instance that Donohue was a high school dropout from Rice High School in Harlem or that he worked long tough hours hundreds of feet below the earth's surface or that he was an ex-Marine.

Nor did it say how his family endured financial hardship and the absence of a father during the past year to help Donohue's dream of going to Harvard come true.

But as proud as Donohue was of his newly minted diploma he was not about to forget that he is an ardent unionist and a member of the sandhogs union in New York.

"I am always going to be a sandhog. Just like George Meany who said that he was always going to be a plumber." He said he doubts he will go back to working as a sandhog and is hoping to bring his academic learning out to the frontlines of trade unionism.

And even though he is proud of his Harvard diploma, he couldn't resist taking a shot at what he can now call his alma mater.

"This university is antiunion," he said referring to the school's efforts to overturn the results of a vote last month to allow the unionization of the school's 3,700 clerical and technical workers.

In a close election, the workers voted for a union, and Donohue, studying into the wee hours every night, still found time to help organize and win the election for the Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers.

On his graduation gown he had pasted a sticker that read "It's not Anti-Harvard to be Pro-Union." And though he shunned the spotlight, ("I don't want credit for the new union," he said) Kevin Callwood, a fellow classmate said "Don't believe that for a minute. He worked damn hard for that union."

Callwood, from Washington, looked admiringly at Donohue and said: "He took this place by storm. I really admire him. I know how hard he struggled just to get here but he never once complained. Chick to me is an example of a true public servant."

His wife, Terri, said there was no question about Donohue's taking time off to go to Harvard. It cost us at least \$50,000 including \$20,000 for his tuition and books," she said. "We took a second mortgage on our house on 235th Street, the kids did without some things."

"But I knew Chickie could do this, and we stood behind him all the way even though it took more money and more effort than we ever dreamed it would."

His daughter, Audra, a seventh-grade student at St. Barnabas in the Bronx, clapped her hands with glee when Donohue arrived at the family table in the tent he said he had "snuck under."

"I got that line from a book about Tip O'Neill, [former U.S. House Speaker

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.] he said. When Tip worked here cleaning the yard he used to see the students drinking champagne at these exercises, and he said that someday he was going to sneak under one of those tents."

At Harvard, Donohue got a lot of help from Mary Naus and Betty Miele who typed his papers. "Chick was a breath of fresh air around here," said Miele who is also secretary to the school's academic dean.

"Around here, if you don't have a lot of degrees people tend to look down on you. But Donohue was not one of those or an elitist. He is a very smart guy who also happens to have street smarts and boy, are we going to miss him."

CELEBRATING THE 225TH ANNIVERSARY OF FILIPINO AMERICANS' PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. MIKE LOWRY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the week of the anniversary of our Nation's independence is an excellent time for us to be reminded of the 225th anniversary of the Filipino presence in the continental United States. Today, I am inserting into the RECORD a resolution on this important milestone that was adopted by the board of trustees of the Filipino American National Historical Society in Seattle, WA.

Filipino Americans are a unique cultural and racial group of Asian Americans who number approximately 1.25 million in the United States. In the United States persons of Filipino ancestry are citizens by birth or by naturalization, permanent residents, or are resident aliens. The Filipino American heritage, rooted in the traditions of the Philippines, has been shaped and molded by the experience of Filipinos in the United States.

Filipino Americans, or Pinoys, are a diverse people. They include the immigrant, Philippine-born, first-generation old timers; U.S. permanent residents since the 1920's; newtimers whose ranks have burgeoned since the 1965 amendments to the restrictive Immigration Nationality Act of 1924; and the much overlooked, American-born Pinoys. This last group ranges from newborn babies to great-grandparents up to the 10th generation. Because they are of mixed white, Indian, Mexican, other Latino, black, and other Asian and Pacific parentages, their Filipino ancestry is not always readily known.

Filipino Americans have added greatly to our national culture in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, politics, the helping professions, and other key areas of endeavor. Biased immigration laws and discriminatory practices inhibited and undermined these efforts. In celebrating the 225th anniversary of the Filipino presence in the continental United States, we should seek to learn more about the history and culture of these important Americans. We should also rededicate ourselves to ridding our Nation, finally and completely, of the cancer of inequality and the injustice of racial discrimination and bias.

The resolution follows:

A RESOLUTION

Whereas, it has been documented that Filipinos were the first Asians to settle permanently in the continental United States, specifically in the State of Louisiana as early as 1763, by way of the Manila galleon trade between the Spanish colonies of Mexico and the Philippines from 1565 to 1815;

Whereas, although the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade is documented in Philippine colonial history, the Philippine-United States connection was not popularized until Marina Espina's recent scholarly research on the descendants of those Spanish-speaking Filipino seamen in New Orleans (commonly known as "Manilamen" and "Filipino Cajuns") had substantiated and cemented the Filipino presence in Early American history, thus, making a significant contribution of substantive knowledge to American history and Asian American studies;

Whereas, the documentation of subsequent arrivals of Filipinos from the Philippines to the Continental United States during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries constitutes a monumentally historical discovery which significantly extends the time-line of Filipino American history well beyond its previously recognized post-World War I starting point;

Whereas, citizens and residents of Philippine descent number more than one million to make up the largest Asian/Pacific American ethnic group in the United States; and

Whereas, 1988 will mark the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Filipino presence in the Continental United States; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the members of the Board of Trustees of the Filipino American National Historical Society have designated the Year 1988 as a year-long national observance of the Two Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Filipinos in Continental United States;

Be it also resolved, That the Filipino American National Historical Society shall appeal to all Filipino Americans and Filipino American organizations throughout the United States to join in this celebration by uniting in a common purpose to promote understanding, education, enlightenment, appreciation and enrichment through the identification, gathering, preservation and dissemination of the history and culture of Filipino Americans in the United States; and

Be it further resolved, That the Filipino American National Historical Society shall petition federal, state, county and municipal governments, schools, colleges, universities, libraries, archives, museums, churches, corporations, businesses, concerned institutions, and media throughout the United States to lend their resources and energy to promote this Two Hundred and Twenty-Fifth observance as an occasion for all Americans to learn and appreciate more about Filipino Americans and their contributions to our nation.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, Filipino American National Historical Society, February 21, 1987, Seattle.

FRED CORDOVA,
President.

SIXTEEN OUTSTANDING YOUTHS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize 16 outstanding youths and two inspirational adults from my district. This group comprised the National Championship team of the Science Olympiad. The Science Olympiad competition is a series of scientific challenges in which the students can compete.

The 16 youths from Haverford Senior High School in Havertown, PA, include seniors Sean Brennan, Marek Gootman, Jon Melman, Brian Stoltz, Mike Strieb, Eugene Tang, Gary Ventriglia, Mike Vichnin, and juniors Papatya Bucak, Anthony Doe, Andy Kresch, Eric Rescorla, Mitch Ross, Nhat Tran, Erica White, and Jessica Wolf. The capable and creative students along with coaches Roger Demos and Alicia Peterson deserve credit for their outstanding efforts and achievements.

Last March, the team competed in the regional competition of the Science Olympiad earning five gold medals, one silver medal, and one bronze medal. At the State competition on April 15, 1988, the Haverford team pulled together once again and came out victorious with seven gold medals. Finally, pooling their efforts, each member of this group made a significant personal accomplishment as well as an outstanding academic achievement. On May 21, 1988, the Haverford High School team became the National Champions of the Science Olympiad.

I would like to commend these youths on a fine group, and individual, achievement. They did a great job representing their school, the Seventh district, and the State of Pennsylvania by meeting the challenges and becoming the National Champions of the Science Olympiad.

JUST WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF AN AMERICAN COMPANY?

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, printed below is an article by Norman L. Dobyns of Northern Telecom which discusses the difficulty of determining the definition of an American company. He points out that there are many inconsistencies in our laws that sometimes discriminate against foreign-owned countries in the United States some of which may provide more jobs and use more locally produced products than U.S.-owned companies.

The message of Mr. Dobyns should be carefully considered when we consider protectionist legislation, or when we take positions which provide for less than national treatment for foreign-owned countries operating in the United States.

The article follows:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From Across the Board, February 1988]
MORE OR LESS AMERICAN MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

(By Norman L. Dobyns)

As one born in the shadow of Spencer's Mountain (which became Walton's Mountain in the television series) and raised in rural Virginia in the 1930s, I grew up believing in America as an isolated community. Everyone I knew was an isolationist, a protectionist, and an America-Firster. We raised and grew what we needed; to us, free trade meant buying our staples on the cuff at the general store.

I can vividly recall the publication, more than four decades ago, of Wendell Willkie's book *One World*, a plea for international cooperation that galvanized all of us jingoists and protectionists into fervent denunciation of "one-worlders."

The debates I grew up with centered on the isolationists and protectionists versus the one-worlders. Now, in 1988, the debate is much the same, but the world is different. In political and diplomatic terms, one world has never been more than a dream. But in economic and financial terms, global trading and investment have created a one-world marketplace.

Economic nationalism and jingoism won't lead to an understanding of that kind of marketplace. Rational decisions on trade policy simply do not permit hostile attitudes to multilateral cooperation. Congress must come to an understanding not only of the global marketplace, but also of the internationalization of business. Our lawmakers cannot continue to rely on definitions of corporate nationality that bear no relationship to the real world.

To promote U.S. exports and competitiveness, the Government wants to grant special support and targeted assistance to selected U.S. companies, to favor them over "foreign" companies. Fair enough; that is what Government is supposed to do. But how do we determine in today's complex mix of interlinked corporate structures who is "U.S." and who is "foreign"? It is far from a simple question, and there is virtually no help in Federal statutes.

Any policy that defined Northern Telecom as a non-U.S. corporation undeserving of Government support, for instance, would attract vehement resistance from the tens of thousands who either work for the company or are economically tied to it in our plant communities and in the markets we serve.

In marketplace terms, foreign is as foreign does. So I would propose a definition that embraces the full scope and range of a corporation's presence.

To start, let's agree that stock ownership or corporate ownership is too narrow a definition. A company's nationality is a more complex mix of characteristics than the geographic spread of its ownership reflects. We must also look at factors such as where the company is incorporated or chartered; the citizenship of its managers and employees; and the distribution of its capital investment by geographic area. We must look at the number of employees and the number, size, and nature of the company's facilities in each area; the amount of continuing and projected investment in each country; the taxes the company pays to Federal, state, and local governments; its contributions to community charitable, cultural, and educational activities; its contribution to exports and whether the company complies with host-country import and export regulations abroad, and the source, reinvestment, or re-

July 6, 1988

patriation of the firms' profits. We need to look, too, at corporate behavior on such issues as global sourcing and product content.

Taken by itself, ownership may in fact disguise the true nationality of a company that contributes massively to the United States' economic well-being, and may distract policy-makers from making critical assessments of companies whose management decisions actually deprive the United States of economic benefit.

If we are going to abandon our policy of "national treatment," which grants foreign companies the same trading privileges in the United States as domestic firms—a guarantee against discriminatory restrictions—we need to create new definitions to distinguish among marketplace participants. We need to develop more precision in determining who will be treated "nationally."

What is an American company, for example, when we adopt "Buy American" provisions? What is an American consumer product when General Electric sells its consumer electronics operations to Thompson of France? What is an American computer when Bull of France and NEC of Japan own a formerly American-owned computer manufacturer? Which company is a U.S. telecommunications company: ITT, which sold nearly all its worldwide telecommunications manufacturing operations, including those in the United States, to a French company? Or GTE, which allied with West Germany's Siemens Company and Fujitsu of Japan? Or Northern Telecom, a Canadian-owned company, which is the only major telecommunications equipment manufacturer still producing telephone sets in the United States?

AT&T is said to be a U.S. company, but it is allied with equipment producers throughout Europe and Asia, and it no longer produces residential telephone sets in the United States. This is important, because most of the U.S. trade imbalance in telecommunications equipment is in telephone sets. So a company perceived as American is partly responsible for our trade imbalance in telecommunications equipment.

There are multiple references to "foreign" in the U.S. Code, but no specific definition of the word. Who or what is foreign in legal terms depends on whether we are addressing a company's citizenship, incorporation, stock ownership, product content, or location. A typical definition labels a company as "foreign" when more than 20 percent of its owners are not U.S. citizens.

The most restrictive statutes include provisions on U.S. citizenship, state of incorporation, principal place of business, nationality of stockholders, nationality of management, control, and stock ownership. Among them are:

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1969/Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC);

The Federal Communications Act of 1984; The Armed Services Procurement Act of 1974;

The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 and Shipping Act of 1916;

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954; and The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act.

A number of statutes do not include provisions defining U.S. citizenship or dealing with nationality of management and nationality and ownership of stock. Provisions in these statutes are sufficiently broad to be less restrictive to foreign firms. A few examples:

The Export Trading Company Act of 1982;
 The Export Administration Act of 1979;
 The Foreign Agent Registration Act;
 The Mining Act of 1972;
 The Mineral Lands Leasing Act;
 The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970;
 The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977; and
 The Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970.

Each of these statutes takes a somewhat different approach to foreignness, depending on whether one is a principal owner of stock, a broadcasting executive, a defense contractor, a mariner, a contractor of nuclear facilities, or a miner. In all these private-sector ventures, it is the obvious intent of U.S. law to restrict the commercial activities of so-called foreign participants.

But provisions in some other statutes are more broadly applicable, and restrict the activities of few, if any, private-sector participants. Generally, the less restrictive statutes reflect the interests of our lawmakers in promoting international trade.

The relevant statutes go back to the 1920s: their inconsistencies make it apparent that lawmakers have been ambivalent about foreignness for some time, depending on the issue and the mood of the times. The mood recently has made it likely that they will return to the restrictive approach of the 1930s.

This is precisely the wrong time for Congress to be considering protectionist legislation, and it is precisely the wrong time for our trading partners to plan for protectionist responses if Congress adopts protectionism as a national policy. The current economic nationalism in Washington places the world's economy in jeopardy. One component of that economic nationalism is a flawed understanding of foreignness. I am certain that Congress would move quickly away from protectionist proposals if our lawmakers understood who in this country is helped and who is hurt by them.

Congress needs to be able to assess the costs and benefits of proposed legislation from the perspective of new forms of corporate nationality. Perhaps the role of the Congressional Budget Office should be expanded to include a capability to assess both the flow of trade and investment worldwide and the corporate decisions that bear on global competitiveness. Perhaps the President should appoint a commission on global trade and investment to direct media and public attention to the dire consequences of pursuing national trade policies without understanding what is really happening in the world marketplace.

Every U.S. policy-maker today is committed to promoting economic competitiveness. But how do we do that when the budget deficit is funded by foreign investment? How do we do that when the U.S. petroleum industry is basically in the import business? How do we do that when U.S. auto-makers manufacture cars abroad for export to the United States, or when Japanese auto-makers manufacture cars in the United States for export to Japan? Or when IBM imports products that it cannot make cost-effectively here? So which company is more American: one with 60 percent of its employees in the United States but owned 80 percent by foreigners, or one with 20 percent of its employees in the United States but owned 80 percent by Americans?

Associations and coalition groups that persist in denying membership to "foreign" companies in order to promote the interests

of U.S. companies will surely become anachronisms in a world trading environment dominated by new MNCs. Private-sector business organizations that deny participation in public policy formulation to the overwhelmingly successful entities in their industries will themselves soon become irrelevant to the trade debate.

Similarly, the U.S. Government's approach to trade is no longer rational. Only U.S. companies can be members of the Industry Sector Advisory Committees (ISACs). So the Government tends to hear mostly from domestic protectionists and special pleaders, not from successful MNCs whose products dominate world trade in their industries and whose investments provide employment and economic growth in the United States.

For example, Northern Telecom is denied the opportunity to participate in ISAC 5, the industry advisory committee on telecommunications. The U.S. Government contents itself with advisories from supposed U.S. telecommunications companies, some of which no longer produce in the United States, and from companies it defines as U.S. companies but that are linked in a subordinate role to French and German equipment producers. We at Northern Telecom have installed more digital switches in the United States and in the world than any other producer—but we are not permitted to advise the Department of Commerce.

WARWICK, NY'S BICENTENNIAL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this month the town of Warwick, in Orange County, NY, is commemorating the 200th anniversary of its establishment with appropriate festivities.

The town of Warwick was initially a rich agriculture producing region and these farming interests continue in the town today. The famous "Black Dirt" region in the Wallkill River valley remains one of the Nation's leading producers of onions and truck vegetables.

During Revolutionary times, the town of Warwick was a center of patriot activity and some of the original settlers of Warwick are still remembered today because of their contributions to the cause of American freedom. The Wisner family, the Burt family, and many other Warwick families are remembered today due to their contributions to the Independence movement.

The village of Warwick, from whence the town received its name, has been settled from about 1720 and undoubtedly received its name from the English community of Warwick—the original home of many of its early settlers. The village of Florida, also in the town of Warwick, also predates the Revolution. Named from the Latin for "flowery," Florida, NY, was the birthplace of William H. Seward, one of our Nation's outstanding Secretaries of State and a statesman who for many years was considered a leading candidate for President.

The hamlet of Pine Island is known far and wide as a thriving agricultural community. Settled by many Polish and Eastern European immigrants, the Pine Island area is also known

for its wry hospitality and atmosphere. The village of Greenwood Lake, in the eastern part of the town of Warwick, is on the northern end of beautiful Greenwood Lake, shared as a natural and recreational resource by both the States of New York and New Jersey.

In more recent years, the town of Warwick has been experiencing an explosion of growth as more and more New York City commuters become captivated by the physical charms and neighborly brotherhood that Warwick has to offer.

As the government and people of the town of Warwick prepare to celebrate its bicentennial, I invite my colleagues to join in saluting them upon this milestone occasion.

VA HOSPITALS NEED A SUPPLEMENTAL

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, I and other members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee have received with increasing frequency reports of inadequate resources at many VA hospitals across the country. Based on these reports, as well as the committee's own site visits to medical facilities, there is but one conclusion: VA hospitals are suffering from serious professional staff shortages and insufficient funds to care for current work loads.

The bottom line is insufficient funding. The annual productivity reductions mandated by OMB, inadequate funds for special pay and equipment, failure to request funds for activation of new facilities and failure to request funds to implement new programs, have caught up with the agency.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about this situation, as are many VA employees who are being forced to cope with circumstances that must be reversed for the sake of those hospitalized veterans who need and deserve quality health care.

A supplemental appropriation is needed now to alleviate the problems for the remainder of this fiscal year and I hope it is forthcoming.

The following letter from a VA nurse is one of several received from VA medical staff that are being brought to the attention of our committee:

MAY 11, 1988.

Congressman G.V. MONTGOMERY,
 U.S. House of Representatives,
 Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MONTGOMERY: I have been employed by [a Midwestern Veterans Administration hospital] as a Neuroscience Clinical Nurse Specialist for slightly more than one year. After working in two state government hospitals and one private hospital, I have been truly impressed with the history, tradition, organization, and quality of personnel of the VA system. It seems that many of the elements required for excellence in health care are in place.

It saddens me to see this, and then to see the level of care that we are giving. Just yesterday, I walked into a patient's room at

4:00 p.m. and found that he had not eaten his lunch. He could not feed himself, and no one had had time to feed him. I fed this unfortunate blind and paralyzed man a dry roast beef sandwich (no condiments), two pineapple slices, and some juice. On days with short staffing, patients miss appointments and scheduled therapies because there is no one to transport them. Did you know that we are commonly out of bedpans, urinals, water pitchers, and blankets? We have also been out of suction machines, suction catheters, feeding bags for tube feedings, and other supplies.

I am sure this is not the type of care you want to provide to our veteran patients.

Bright, young nurses with 3-4 years of experience are resigning (or considering resignation) because they can work less, be paid more, and be assured of adequate supplies in the private sector. This has a serious negative impact on the morale and retention of the remaining nurses. Morale spirals downward when nurses realize that VA Hines is in an inferior position in the competition for new recruits. Our lower salaries and hiring restrictions place us at a severe disadvantage.

There is much more to say, but here is my point: We already have the things that are difficult to obtain—history, tradition, shared values, organization, quality personnel, and even land and buildings. We are restricted in carrying out our mission by things that are relatively easy to obtain—staffing and supplies. All that is required is money.

I implore you to consider measures that will allow the VA to recruit and retain its nursing staff, assure adequate supplies, and deliver a level of care that we can all view with pride.

Sincerely,

A VA Nurse.

FRANK DROZAK WILL BE MISSED

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Nation lost one of its great labor leaders June 11 with the passing of Seafarers International Union President Frank Drozak.

Frank was a courageous man who never shrank in the face of adversity. From humble beginnings in rural Alabama, he rose through the ranks of his union by keeping the welfare of his members and the future of the U.S. merchant marine his highest priorities.

Frank Drozak's commitment to our national defense was made the hard way, while risking his life at sea. Mr. Speaker, I, too, served during World War II, and had the opportunity to observe first hand the enormous contributions and sacrifices made by the merchant marine during that dangerous time. It comes to my mind whenever the U.S.-flag fleet is threatened with extinction, which unfortunately is daily.

Frank Drozak was a good friend to me and to the working men and women of our country. He will be greatly missed. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending sympathy to his family.

CONGRATULATING CAPITOL AND PARK POLICE FORCE ON JULY 4 HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend both the Capitol Police and Park Police on a phenomenal job with crowd control during Monday's Fourth of July celebration activities. Both groups handled themselves in a very professional manner.

I understand there were approximately 555,000 people at Monday's events, somewhat more than last year's attendance. The police forces acted in an alert, helpful, and respectful manner in controlling this enormous crowd.

The D.C. Metropolitan Police Force also handled themselves well. They dealt with the traffic situation with great efficiency and helped with crowd control. It was obvious the efforts of all the police forces were perfectly coordinated.

Again, congratulations on a job well done.

WINNING ESSAY

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to report that John Ronald Pigate, from Timmonsville, SC, is our State's winner of the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary. This organization is to be commended for its work to motivate the Nation's young people through the Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program.

While only a recent high school graduate, John has already exhibited great communications skills during his high school debate career. John has won many contests and awards. He also was chosen to attend the South Carolina Governor School for the Arts. His family, school, church, and State are proud of all of his fine accomplishments. I know that John has a promising future ahead and I wish him well in whatever he chooses to do.

I think that our colleagues will find John's essay most patriotic and insightful as I did.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

(By John Ronald Pigate)

"What light is to the eyes—what air is to the lungs—what love is to the heart, liberty is to the soul of man. Without liberty, the brain is a dungeon, where the chained thoughts die with their pinions pressed against the hingeless doors". Though this statement, Robert Green Ingersoll captured the undeviating message of liberty—the same message that inspired the great men

of our past. Born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln had less than one year of formal schooling. Contained in his library were a few law books which he found in the bottom of a barrel, and several classics such as Robinson Crusoe and Pilgrim's Progress, but through his determination and will to succeed, Abraham Lincoln became the President of the United States—a revelation of "America's Liberty—Our Heritage".

In order to provide ourselves and our posterity with the same liberty granted by our forefathers, we must preserve "America's Liberty—Our Heritage". Without liberty everything else is rendered useless. How could we enjoy a comfortable home with a few acres of land without private ownership of property? How could we express our opinion without freedom of speech? How could we attend the church of our choice without freedom of religion? Liberty is essential to success, happiness, and peace of mind.

Two hundred years ago, during a sweltering summer, a group of thirty-nine men commenced to formulate the Constitution of the United States. Through much debate and deliberation, they finally settled on a verdict of declaration. Excitement filled the musty room as they completed a journey of creating their own government—a democracy. Though some of them were unschooled, they possessed a love and devotion for this country that a head knowledge could not give them. This very conscientiousness and concern for the infancy of democracy is what has made America great.

Our liberty was not freely granted. It was through much toil and effort that we live in such a country today. Many were opposed for their stand for freedom. Young men were driven out of their very homes. Many gave the most precious gift of all—their lives. Nathan Hale—"I regret that I have but one life to give for my country". These were the last words uttered from this mouth as the hangman swung the rope into position. Nathan Hale captured the true meaning of patriotism in one sentence, the patriotism that we should have as loyal American citizens. Many men in our history have exercised their patriotism in fighting for our country. The soldiers from the Vietnam, Korean, and World Wars were perhaps the greatest advocates of our freedom.

As a young American, I will strive to preserve the wholeness of our country. But how? You may ask. How can I make a difference? Well, number one, I can become involved in political affairs. I recently helped campaign for a local politician as she ran in the congressional race. It proved to me that to become interested in political affairs, I must first get involved. Secondly, I must help preserve the family. The family unit is the core of American society, around which everything else revolves. To create a society void of the family unit is like building a house upon the sand. Finally, I can preserve America's liberty by simply—caring.

Caring involves the investing of our time and talent. We must give of ourselves now so that we may reap the benefits later. A democracy is not built strictly by laws and regulations. It is through loyalty, commitment, and a love for one's country that we can preserve "America's Liberty—Our Heritage".

**HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY, LUCIA
SAPP**

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as the U.S. Representative of the 19th Congressional District of New York, I am pleased and proud to ask you to join me in sending best wishes to one of my special constituents who recently celebrated a milestone in her life—the 100th anniversary of her birth.

Lucia Sapp, who currently resides at the Kingsbridge Heights Nursing Home located in the Bronx, turned 100 years old on June 21, 1988. Mrs. Sapp was not always a resident of the Bronx, however. She was born in Charleston, SC, and in 1908 she graduated from Scofield Industrial School, where she excelled in dressmaking and sewing. She relocated to New York City in 1924, and held various interesting jobs until the 1960's when she began a career caring for an elderly stroke victim in the Bronx. In 1969, at the young age of 79, Mrs. Sapp retired from employment, and because she had grown to like the Bronx community so much, moved there.

Mrs. Sapp did not always have an easy life. She lost her parents while she was very young, but fortunately, Mrs. Sapp's grandfather, a Civil War veteran, cared for her like his very own.

As an original member of the House Select Committee on Aging, I am very impressed by Mrs. Sapp. I think her life's experiences have been a challenge at the very least. But what rings out loud and clear is Mrs. Sapp's innate ability to survive and contribute to an ever changing world. She has seen so much happen in our country in the last 100 years, but she never lost sight of what the ideals of this Nation are. We are basically a caring society, and Mrs. Sapp's commitment to caregiving, even when she was close to 80 years of age, is but another example of what makes our Nation so great.

Those of us who are a few years younger than Mrs. Sapp should definitely take heed from her advice and wisdom. When quizzed about her long and fruitful life, she offered three tips to live by. One: "Don't worry." The second, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and the last is "Hear, but don't hear."

I think warmest congratulations are in order for Mrs. Sapp. I plan to join her friends and loved ones, including her nephew, Benjamin Manegalt, and her colleagues from the Mount Calvary Baptist Church in Harlem at a celebration next Wednesday, July 13, in toasting her continued health. I will take your warm wishes with me.

**AIDS AND THE THIRD WORLD: A
THREAT TO DEVELOPMENT**

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an issue brief recently released by the House Select Committee on Hunger. The issue brief is entitled "AIDS and the Third World: A Threat to Development" and looks at the links between the spread of AIDS in developing countries and the progress being made to reduce hunger and poverty in these countries.

The statistics in the issue brief are shocking. As of June 1, 96,433 cases of AIDS have been reported, but the World Health Organization [WHO] estimates that the actual number is probably twice as large. Cases have been reported in 129 of the world's 170 countries. Even more alarming, though, is WHO's estimate that there are 5 to 10 million people who have been infected, most of whom will be developing cases of AIDS in the next 5 to 10 years.

The implications of the AIDS pandemic for development are several. Essential assistance programs that the U.S. Government has supported could be endangered. Immunization, the promotion of breastfeeding and blood transfusions for anemic children could all be threatened by the spread of AIDS. As the majority of those infected in the Third World are between the ages of 20 and 45, food production, economic growth and care for children and the elderly are also endangered. Setbacks in any of these areas could threaten the lives and well-being of millions who have not been exposed to the virus.

It is essential that the Congress focus on this issue. On June 30, the Select Committee on Hunger held a hearing on AIDS and development which was a first step toward understanding the wider impact of AIDS. I hope that my colleagues will join me in looking at this issue further and in ensuring that the U.S. Government is responding effectively and adequately to this enormous problem.

I urge my colleagues to read the following piece on AIDS and the Third World:

**AIDS IN THE THIRD WORLD: A THREAT TO
DEVELOPMENT**

AIDS, the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, carries a double threat to developing countries. The most immediate danger is for the tens of thousands of people who are suffering from infections resulting from AIDS and for the millions more who carry the virus. But the threat of AIDS extends to many more in developing countries. AIDS, in fact, endangers the overall development of the Third World. Immunization, breastfeeding, food production, economic growth are all affected by AIDS. Setbacks in any of these areas could eventually threaten the lives and well-being of millions who have not been exposed to the virus. This issue brief will examine AIDS in developing countries and will focus in particular on the potential impact of AIDS on development.

AIDS: THE DISEASE

AIDS is caused by the deadly human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which destroys

the body's ability to fight off infection. The known modes of transmission of the disease are through sexual contact, transfusions with contaminated blood, the use of contaminated needles, and from infected mothers to their children before or during birth. Once infected with the virus, a person is infected for life, and, to date, there is neither a preventative vaccine nor a cure. Of those infected, roughly twenty-five to fifty percent will develop AIDS within five-to-ten years. A person, once infected, may carry the virus for ten years or more without any signs of the disease; it is these symptomless carriers who unknowingly fuel the epidemic.

As of June 1, 1988, AIDS has been reported in 129 of the world's 170 countries. In the developing world, the continent of Africa has been hardest hit, though several Latin American countries have serious AIDS problems. To date, Asia has experienced only low levels of infection, but the virus is present and spreading, with every country in Asia now reporting HIV infections. Worldwide, 96,433 cases of AIDS have been reported, but health officials believe that the actual number of cases is more than 200,000. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that between five and ten million people have been infected with the virus.

AIDS IN THE THIRD WORLD

According to official statistics, the United States has more cases of AIDS than any other country in the world. The statistics are misleading, however; many developing countries underreport AIDS cases, partly because of the stigmas associated with the disease and partly because of a general inability to collect accurate information on their populations.

The epidemiology of the virus in the Third World is also quite different from that in the United States. The ratio of infection between males and females in developing countries is roughly one to one, whereas in the U.S. infection rates are much higher for males due to the prevalence of the disease among homosexual males and intravenous drug users.

In the Third World, poverty and underdevelopment have directly contributed to the rapid spread of AIDS. Developing countries do not have health systems which can begin to address the complicated needs of AIDS patients. In some countries, funds have been transferred from existing health programs into the fight against AIDS, endangering the already over-extended primary health care systems. In other countries, hospitals are able to provide little or no care for patients with AIDS. The treatment for AIDS in Kashenye, Tanzania, for example, is "a few days in bed, some aspirin and then home to die."

The poor health status of the population and inadequate health care system fuel the AIDS epidemic in the Third World. Coinfection with other diseases, in particular sexually-transmitted diseases, increases a person's susceptibility to contracting AIDS. Malnutrition weakens the body's immune system, making it less able to fight off the ravages of AIDS. Further, the use of contaminated needles and unsanitary medical equipment can directly transmit the virus. Contaminated blood supplies are also a serious concern. Screening blood supplies requires specialized start-up equipment, training for medical personnel and imported chemicals to do the tests. The total cost—about \$3 per unit of blood—is more than many developing countries are able to spend. Hospitals in some African nations

therefore can unknowingly infect patients by supplying contaminated blood.

Low literacy rates contribute to the problem by reducing the availability of information to those at risk of infection. Prevention efforts are obviously difficult if the population cannot read pamphlets or other literature on the subject. Similarly, radio and television messages are of little use for the majority of the poor who do not have access to either form of communication. As a result, people in developing countries are often deprived of the only means of protecting themselves from AIDS: knowledge on how the disease is spread.

THE IMPACT OF AIDS ON DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The spread of AIDS poses a serious threat to development and to development assistance programs. Programs need to be re-evaluated not only to better address the AIDS-related issues, but also to strengthen health and health information services in developing countries.

The immediate concern is that much of the progress made in the developing world in recent years could be endangered or even reversed by the AIDS epidemic.

Child survival programs face several challenges as a result of AIDS. Jonathan Mann, the director of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Special Program on AIDS, has warned that "the projected gains in infant and child health from . . . the child survival initiatives may be tragically cancelled by AIDS." The reasons for this are simple. One-half of all infected mothers pass the virus onto their children. One-half of all children born carrying the virus die within the first year of life (and it is assumed that the other half die shortly thereafter.) Therefore, in the Ugandan capital of Kampala, where twenty-four percent of pregnant women are infected with the AIDS virus, the infant mortality rate will rise by 60 deaths per thousand as a direct result.

Specific aspects of the child survival efforts are directly affected by AIDS. Immunization programs that save the lives of one million children annually are threatened by the association of needles with AIDS. Unsterile needles can transmit the virus, though there is no evidence that this has occurred within any immunization program. Nevertheless, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) and others involved in immunization programs are upgrading their sterilization and training efforts to ensure that no needles carry the virus, and they are also developing non-reusable needles. Presently, 3.5 million children die every year from diseases which are preventable through immunizations. It is not known how many more will die because their mothers are afraid they may contract AIDS through immunizations and fail to have the children inoculated.

Another child survival effort, the promotion of breastfeeding, is threatened by the fear of the virus being passed to the child through breastmilk. Although scientists have isolated the virus in breastmilk, there have been no more than six reported cases of transmission through breastfeeding worldwide, and these cases have been disputed by some AIDS researchers. The benefits of breastfeeding, including improved nutrition for infants and less frequent pregnancies, will be endangered if mothers chose to turn to formula due to fears about the transmission of AIDS. Formula, apart from being less nutritious, is often given to infants from unsterile bottles, made with contaminated water, and can be overdiluted.

Mothers must be educated on the relatively insignificant risks of transmitting AIDS through breastfeeding compared to the health risks involved in abandoning breastfeeding.

A third component of the child survival program, combating anemia caused by malaria, is also threatened by AIDS. Children suffering from severe anemia need blood transfusions to live. However, blood banks in developing countries, especially outside capital cities, often carry blood that is infected with HIV. Efforts are underway to provide blood banks with simple and effective tests for the virus, but until these are available, blood transfusions will lead to HIV infection.

The economic consequences of AIDS pose a serious threat to continued development in the Third World. Unlike most diseases which attack either the young or old, the AIDS virus most frequently attacks men and women between the ages of twenty and forty-nine. In fact, international volunteers have reported going into some remote African villages and finding only old people and children.

The effects of the disproportionate impact of AIDS on this age group are several. As the young and the old no longer have family members to raise them or to care for them, the traditional family structures and social security systems begin to fall apart. The impact is also felt in food production, where the most productive workers may be ill or dead as a result of AIDS. Observers have described fields in Uganda being abandoned as there is no one left to tend them.

In many developing countries, urban areas have been the hardest hit by AIDS, with the most severely affected group being urban professionals. Developing countries, having only a small cadre of educated people capable of running the economy and providing professional services, will be crippled if AIDS spreads significantly among this group. In particular, economic reform and growth programs, as well as the expansion of social services, could be severely affected.

Finally, foreign experts and technicians may be less willing to work in countries with large infected populations. Many developing countries desperately need professionals from abroad: doctors, engineers, technical consultants, private investors and students returning from foreign study. If these people stay away, frightened for their health, many countries will be far less able to address the enormous economic and social challenges before them.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

The International Response—On February 1, 1987, the WHO Global Program on AIDS was established to address the worldwide AIDS crisis. WHO has developed a global AIDS strategy which it has begun to implement around the world—as of April 1, 1988, WHO had provided technical and financial support to over 120 countries. The global strategy has three objectives: to prevent HIV infection; to reduce the personal and social impact of HIV infection and required care for those already infected; and to coalesce national and international efforts. Under the global strategy, each country develops its own national AIDS prevention and control program along certain guidelines. Assistance from international donors is then coordinated to meet the needs of the national program. WHO has also been instrumental in coordinating and funding AIDS research, monitoring the incidence of AIDS, predicting future trends and

assessing the economic and social impact of AIDS.

WHO's budget for the AIDS program has expanded substantially in the past three years. In 1987, the total budget was \$34 million. In 1988, it is expected to reach \$66 million, and by 1989, the program will require \$90 to \$100 million. Major contributors include the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and the European Community.

The U.S. Government's Response—The Agency for International Development has established an AIDS Working Group within the Bureau for Science and Technology which has a full-time staff of two. AID's Africa Bureau has also designated a staff member to coordinate its efforts on AIDS.

Funding for AIDS efforts increased significantly after 1986, but now appears to be leveling off. In FY 1986, AID reprogrammed \$2 million from various accounts and donated it to the WHO AIDS program. As there was still no specific foreign assistance appropriation for AIDS in FY 1987, AID donated \$5 million to WHO from different development accounts and, additionally, allocated \$3 million for the purchase of condoms to be used in AIDS prevention programs and \$6 million for various education and prevention programs. In FY 1988, Congress appropriated \$30 million for AIDS, half for WHO, and half for AID's bilateral programs. The House approved \$35 million for FY 1989, again with half going to WHO and half to bilateral programs.

AID's bilateral program consists of two efforts—known as AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH—which are intended to support WHO's global program. AIDSCOM is responsible for supporting education and information on AIDS in the Third World, and AIDSTECH provides technical assistance, such as screening blood banks. Some observers have expressed the concern that these programs have not been fully integrated into the WHO program and indigenous efforts. Currently, the Africa Bureau at AID is designing a separate program that is designed to work more with indigenous organization involved in AIDS-related activities.

There is also growing concern over the U.S. contribution to WHO's efforts. For the past two years, the U.S. has contributed approximately twenty-five percent of WHO's AIDS budget. However, the Administration recommended no increase in the U.S. contribution to the WHO program in FY 1989, even though WHO plans to expand its budget for the AIDS program by \$25-\$35 million next year. The House foreign aid bill called for a \$17.5 million contribution to WHO—an increase of \$2.5 million—but this would still place the U.S. share at only eighteen percent of the total WHO program. Such a reduction would severely hamper WHO's ability to carry out its AID program.

The spread of AIDS in the developing world will require an extraordinary response. The response to this threat must be in the form of additional funding for AIDS programs in order to help those infected, to prevent others from being infected, and to protect and expand development assistance efforts. The U.S. Government must also work closely with WHO and must coordinate its program with indigenous efforts to stop the spread of AIDS. If these steps are taken now, the world may be spared a much more costly and tragic future. The alternative is a rapidly expanding epidemic, fatal to millions, which has the potential of severely

slowing or even reversing development in large areas of the Third World.

HOW SWEET IT IS

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, you and I both know the best and the sweetest onions are grown in the fertile soils of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

And I would like to mention that our famous new onion, the 1015Y SuperSweet Onion, has been gaining on its better known competitors.

The Farmland News paper published by the Farmland Industries, Inc., Kansas City, MO, recently devoted a full page to the 1015 onion and one of its premier growers, Mr. Bobby Sparks of the S.R.S. Farms based in Mercedes, TX, in my congressional district.

The entire article is offered by me so that our colleagues in Congress can read about the fields of 1015 onions which Mr. Sparks raises to perfection.

It makes no difference how you eat them: raw like an apple, fried in an onion ring, sauteed in a sauce or simmered in a soup—the recipe list is endless. The 1015 is the new-age onion for the 1990's!

How Sweet It Is

First came designer jeans, and after that everything came in designer models.

Now it's onions. Not your ordinary garden variety type either, but onions designed to be so sweet you can eat them like apples; and, it takes two hands to hold one.

Origin of design? Texas—where else?

A Texas A&M horticulturalist spent 14 years breeding various types of onions until he came up with the perfect onion. It's called the Texas Grano 1015Y. Most people just call it the 1015.

Dr. Leonard Pike, the 1015 designer, was dubbed the "Onion King" by the South Texas onion growers.

That's an appropriate title because last year, just three years after the 1015 was "designed," the South Texas growers shipped more than three million, 50-pound bags of 1015's out of the state with a price tag of \$22 per bag.

"The 1015Y is named for its Rio Grande Valley planting date which is Oct. 15," Pike said, "and the Y indicates it's a yellow onion. This new onion has added nearly \$200 million to the South Texas economy since the growers began marketing it."

He added, "This past season, the demand was really strong, which is what brought the higher prices. Every acre that was planted was sold."

A Rio Grande Valley grower who has taken advantage of the new 1015 is Bobby Sparks who was reared in the Valley and is a long-time member of the La Feria Co-op Gin.

"I've been growing onions for 15 years, and my dad grew them for 10 years before that," Sparks said. "We also grow cotton, sugar cane, corn, milo, tomatoes, cannery beets and popcorn."

He added, "This 1015 onion is remarkable. People from all over have been calling about them."

He says the 1015 gets a big boost every spring when the winter visitors leave for

their northern homes taking the onions back with them.

"They go home and tell everyone about the 1015, and the word really spreads," Sparks said. "It costs us about \$500 to \$600 per acre to grow the 1015 onions. Most other vegetables cost around \$1,000 per acre."

Sparks, who grew five million pounds of 1015's last year, plants the onion seeds a half-inch deep in sandy/loam soil, and they grow on top of the ground. Everything is irrigated in the Valley.

The 1015's come in two sizes; the jumbo which is at least 3½ inches in diameter, and the colossal which is more than five inches in diameter.

"Once people eat it, they start looking for it," Sparks said. "It's a hot item all over the United States now, and is catching on overseas as well."

In 1984, south Texas onion growers planted between 300 and 500 acres. In 1985, that increased to 1,000 and 1,500 acres; in 1986, to 4,200 acres, and last year, more than 5,000 acres.

"They found out that they didn't need to plant so much because of the high yields," Pike said, pointing out that the average for regular onion yields is about 400 sacks per acre, while the 1015 brings an average 800 sacks per acre. Some yields have been as high as 1,500 sacks per acre.

"I imagine the acreage planted will level off to about 4,500 acres, at least until the export market picks up," Pike said.

The onions, about the size of a softball or larger, have a mild sweet flavor.

"They won't bring tears to your eyes when you cut them," said Pike. "They are disease-resistant and handle well."

He added, "Now buyers all over the country are specifying they want the Texas 1015 onion, and while they're asking for it they are also asking for more and more Texas produce in general. It's amazing that an onion has grown in such popularity; you'd think it would be a strawberry or a peach."

The Texas researchers say that with the late freeze last year and all the heavy spring rains, the onion harvest kept many farmers in south Texas from going broke.

Pike's research team developed four varieties of onions—the 1015Y; the 1025Y, a yellow that's planted Oct. 25; the 1030Y (Oct. 30), and the 1105Y (Nov. 5).

"I wanted to make it as simple as possible for the multitude of onion growers," he said. "Somehow, the numbers stuck. Two years ago the South Texas Onion Committee tried to promote it as the Texas Super Sweet, but the consumers had already locked in on the numbers, so the name was changed back to Texas 1015 Super Sweet."

The onion, which has also caught the attention of the onion ring industry because of its size and single center that was bred into it, was named the "sweetest, mildest onion in the world," last year in the National Raw Onion Taste-Off competition held in McAllen. It won the national taste-off competition in California in 1985 as well.

Texas Agricultural Commissioner Jim Hightower proudly displayed the Texas 1015 Super Sweet at an international food trade show in New York and the Texas Department of Agriculture is now proposing that onion growers who grow the 1015 register with the department.

"The growers want it regulated from cheaters who say they're selling the 1015Y but really are not," Pike said. "If it does have to be registered, it will be the first crop that I've ever heard of that has been regulated by variety."

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE TESTING: AN ARMS CONTROL PERSPECTIVE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent hearing involving three subcommittees of three different committees in the U.S. House of Representatives many of us were encouraged to hear that the United States does not possess nor plan to possess biological weapons. At the same time, however, many of us were distressed to learn that the research planned with deadly pathogens at a "high-level aerosol containment" facility in Dugway, UT, does pose some potentially significant public health risks and public safety dangers of a possible epidemic magnitude equal to or even greater than AIDS.

A hearing of three different subcommittees—the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities of the Committee on Armed Services—was somewhat unusual but was called for due to the important and overlapping concerns of public health, safety, defense needs and arms control. I recommend that other committees of the Congress and other Members of Congress give more specific attention to this issue before Congress is asked to approve military construction funds for the Dugway aerosol test facility in the fiscal year 1991 budget.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security, and Science I was particularly interested in the arms control aspects of biological warfare testing. It seems to me that biological warfare testing poses a special and complex arms control problem. Many aspects of biological warfare testing seem to defy the usual assumptions that Congress and the general public make about weaponry and defense research. For instance, when we speak of biological weapons it is not live ammunition we are talking about but living ammunition. Research and development for biological defense seems to create unusual public safety dangers and serious risks to the public health. The line between offensive and defensive biological agents seems fuzzy at best and biological agents don't seem to need the normal forms of weaponry to deliver their lethal effect. These examples illustrate the dilemma of trying to analyze biological weapons and their policy implications in traditional frames of reference.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE POLICY

According to administration witnesses at the hearing U.S. policy regarding biological warfare adheres to the following basic tenets:

The United States does not possess biological weapons and we have renounced their use by stating very clearly that we have a no-use under any circumstances policy regarding biological weapons;

The United States has destroyed all of its biological munitions since signing the Biological Weapons Convention;

The United States has renounced the use, possession, and development of biological weapons;

The U.S. biological warfare program focuses solely on the need to defend against threat biological agents developed by other countries.

Such policy statements indicate that the intent of the biological warfare program is defensive in nature. However, it is certain that questions regarding defensive intent will be raised by opponents to the program and by other nations who are signatories to the Biological Weapons Convention as long as the U.S. program is expanding in funding, building new facilities with aerosol capabilities which are sometimes portrayed as offensive, and experimenting with new pathogens and vaccines. Some of the recommendations made by witnesses at the hearing, such as openness in testing and use of stimulants in testing rather than pathogens, might be useful in dispelling the perceptions within the United States and from other countries that the United States is embarking on new research in biological warfare which may be designed to eventually give us offensive capabilities in biological warfare. Such moves toward openness, safer use of stimulants, and bilateral/multilateral talks on biological warfare would certainly be positive moves toward promoting arms control in this area.

DUGWAY AEROSOL TESTING FACILITY

According to administration witnesses at the hearing:

There is no production of pathogens nor any production of genetically-engineered organisms at Dugway. Pathogenic test substances come to Dugway, shipped in the open mail, from private laboratories contracted by the Department of Defense outside Dugway;

Currently, there are no plans to use genetically-engineered material in the aerosol test facility at Dugway;

There will not be a request from the Department of Defense for military construction money for the aerosol test facility at Dugway until the fiscal year 1991 budget.

It is important to note that the Department of Defense will not be making any request for military construction at Dugway for this high-level aerosol containment facility until fiscal year 1991. This will allow Congress more time to adequately address the public health, safety, defense, and arms control aspects of the biological warfare test facility issue. Public health and safety concerns raised by the private witnesses were very serious and apply not only to Dugway but to any other similar test facilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS

The medical and public health message seems to be bluntly clear—biological warfare research is dangerous not only to those who do the research and testing but also to those who live with the researchers and testers and ultimately to all of us.

Pathogens are biological agents which cause disease and as long as the military insists on using them in testing there will always be the possibility of a serious accident or epidemic. All the pathogens that the Army ac-

knowledges using can cause pneumonia and death. Because secrecy surrounds some of the pathogens tested this may preclude rapid and correct treatment thereby increasing the risks of an epidemic.

Safety plans to monitor employees, their families, and their contacts should an accident occur seem inadequate thereby posing enormous risks to the general public in addition to workers and their families. A virulent disease could be carried unwittingly out of the test facility and spread to family, neighbors, community and then possibly beyond State and national borders without anyone knowing the origin or nature of the disease.

The most striking comparison was drawn to one witness' description of the difference between a bullet and a microbe. A bullet is shot, wounds or kills, and comes to rest. A microbe can survive, multiply, and spread infection perhaps indefinitely through humans, animals, water, soil, or air.

Biological weapons designed and built with modern biotechnology will leave us no reasonable opportunity to protect the public.

From the public health point of view biological warfare research seems to pose unnecessary dangers of potentially uncontrollable proportions which must be addressed to assure public safety.

The testimony of Dr. Jay A. Jacobson may reflect the view of other infectious disease doctors, doctors and medical researchers working on AIDS and public health experts in expressing his personal view that he is in daily warfare with infectious diseases and he does not want his own military services producing more potential problems and diseases in the likely event of some accident. Accidents do happen and it would seem to be a much wiser course to focus Department of Defense research on naturally existing diseases so that such research could benefit medical science and the world population rather than on development of new pathogens with potentially dangerous implications for the public health.

The public health and safety concerns related to the biological warfare testing issue demand much more attention and oversight by the Congress. It is my hope that there will be very careful consideration of health and safety questions by the appropriate committees in the House and in the Senate as well as the appropriate agencies within the executive branch.

WITNESSES

There were two panels of witnesses at the May 3 hearing on biological warfare testing. The witnesses in the administration panel included: the Honorable Lyn Hansen, Assistant Director for Multilateral Affairs, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Roger Harrison, Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State, Richard E. Sanderson, Director, Office of Federal Activities, Environmental Protection Agency, Thomas J. Welch, Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy and Chemical Matters), Department of Defense, and Michael Poling, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Lands and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior. The private panel included the following witnesses: Dr. Jay Jacobson, associate professor, internal medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Uni-

versity of Utah School of Medicine and LDS Hospital, Salt Lake City, UT, the Honorable James Leonard (retired), chief negotiator, Biological Weapons Convention, James Rifkin, president, Foundation on Economic Trends, and Dr. Anthony Robbins, professor of public health, Boston University School of Public Health and past president of the American Public Health Association.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Several recommendations and observations that were made by Members of Congress and witnesses at the hearing warrant our thorough and careful examination in the Congress and in the executive branch.

First. Openness. If our biological warfare purposes are purely defensive then it would seem logical that no biological warfare research needs to be secret. Openness would show that our purposes are totally defensive.

Second. Civilian rather than military. If there is no offensive element to our biological warfare research and development then we should seriously consider making it a civilian defense program. Such a development would clarify the peaceful and purely defensive intent of the program.

Third. Biological defense is futile. Biological threats are so inherently numerous and can be genetically engineered into so many variations that an effective defense might prove to be impossible and futile.

Fourth. Simulants far safer than pathogens for defensive research. Simulants are adequate to the needs of developing adequate protective clothing. Simulants are safer than virulent agents for this research.

Fifth. Commission. A commission to oversee the biological warfare program and make sure that health and safety measures were adequate to the risks involved was suggested by several witnesses and Members of Congress. The idea would be to have a truly independent commission responsible to the Congress which could first make recommendations as to whether or not there should be a biological warfare program in the first place and, if so, to recommend health and safety measures which should be taken to assure that any and all new biological warfare programs pose no danger to the public.

THE SSI COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1988

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 6, 1988

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Supplemental Security Income [SSI] Comprehensive Improvements Act of 1988. As you know, SSI was enacted some 15 years ago to provide the most needy of our citizens with a minimum income. However, I am greatly concerned that while this program is intended to provide a "safety net" of income support for the poorest and most vulnerable of our elderly, blind and disabled citizens, information provided to my Select Committee on Aging indicates that it is in fact characterized by inadequate benefit levels,

large gaps in service, insufficient outreach activities, and overly rigid eligibility requirements.

I would like to briefly summarize some of these disturbing facts. First, the Federal benefit level only brings the poorest of our citizens up to 75 percent of the poverty level. This benefit standard amounts to only \$354 per month, or less than \$90 per week. While States are permitted to supplement this benefit, only about half provide a general supplementation to people on the SSI Program, and only four presently provided enough of a supplement to raise the benefit to the poverty level. The median State supplement is about \$36 per month, or only about \$9 per week.

In addition, numerous studies document that the SSI Program only reaches about half of those who are eligible. For a nation which has such a wealth of communication resources, we are failing miserably when one of the major reasons given for nonparticipation in the SSI Program is that a majority of the eligible population has never even heard of it.

Another serious problem is that since the program was first established some 14 years ago, the asset eligibility test has been cut virtually in half in real dollar terms because it has not kept pace with inflation. Consequently, a substantial number of poor Americans who otherwise would be eligible no longer are because of the erosion of this asset test standard.

Other groups of needy individuals, such as the homeless, some disabled children those with a drug or alcohol problem, or those over age 50 with no work history in the past 5 years, often are not covered by the program and fall between the cracks of existing Federal assistance programs.

Based on these and other serious concerns, the bill I have introduced today includes the following provisions:

Raises the Federal benefit standard to the annual poverty guideline, with annual increases tied to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Raises the asset test to \$4,200 for an individual and \$6,300 for a couple with annual increases tied to the Consumer Price Index. When SSI was first established, the asset standard for an individual living alone was \$1,500; for a couple, \$2,250. In 1988, the asset limit is \$1,900 for an individual and \$2,850 for a married couple. These limits are scheduled to increase in 1989 to \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple. No further increases are scheduled thereafter. The \$4,200 asset test for an individual and \$6,300 for a couple in this legislation are the levels which would exist if the 1974 levels had kept pace with inflation.

Extends SSI coverage to eligible individuals in the U.S. Territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Provides a benefit standard as if all beneficiaries are individuals and eliminates the one-third reduction in benefits for individuals living in a household of another. The current provision that SSI recipients living in another person's household receive a one-third reduction in benefits is a serious disincentive to shared housing living arrangements. Shared housing has proven to be a particularly effective way for older individuals to help deal with the prob-

lems associated with increased frailty, vulnerability, and a lack of mobility. By penalizing individuals from residing in shared housing arrangements through the present reduction in SSI benefits, we are discouraging alternatives which are beneficial to both society and the individual.

Increases the allowance for SSI beneficiaries who are confined to a nursing home or other eligible facility to \$50 per month, with annual increases based on the Consumer Price Index. Current law sets an individual's SSI benefit standard to \$30 for personal needs. This amount has only been raised by \$5 since SSI began.

Excludes in-kind assistance from the definition of income.

Increases the cash income disregard to \$40 of monthly income from any source and \$130 of monthly earned income with future indexing based on the Consumer Price Index. Presently, up to \$20 of monthly income from virtually any source is disregarded, and \$65 per month in earned income plus one-half remaining earnings are disregarded in determining SSI eligibility.

Disregards interest income below \$100 so that it does not reduce monthly SSI income. Present law discourages SSI recipients from saving by reducing benefits if they receive interest income above certain levels.

Requires that unemployment compensation and workers compensation benefits be treated as earned income for SSI purposes. Presently, workers are permitted to retain the first \$65 of earnings plus one-half of the remainder. However, unearned income receives much less favorable treatment. Only the first \$20 is disregarded. A serious problem arises, for instance, when a parent of an SSI child loses his/her job and begins to receive unemployment or workers compensation benefits. Even though these benefits are meant to be a replacement of lost wages, it is treated by SSA as unearned income for SSI purposes. As a result, it is possible that the family may lose SSI eligibility completely if someone becomes unemployed.

Creates a new category of SSI beneficiaries—individuals who meet asset and eligibility criteria who exhibit at least two of the following characteristics: homeless; over age 50 with no work history in the previous 5 years; illiterate—unable to follow written instructions; chronic or inappropriate behavior, not severe; drug or alcohol problem, not severe; or chronic dependency on welfare.

Clarifies language on disabled children eligibility—requires SSA to contract with the Institute of Medicine to undertake a study to develop more appropriate and meaningful definitions of childhood disability to replace the "comparable severity" standard. Presently, the definition of eligibility for children under 18 years of age is defined such that they must "suffer from any medically determinable physical or mental impairment of 'comparable severity' to an adult impairment." Oftentimes this is harder to prove for children than for adults.

Directs SSA to publish a "Notice of Proposed Rulemaking" which revises the "Listing of Impairments" as outlined by the report submitted to the Associate Commissioner for Disability on April 1, 1986.

Directs SSA to undertake a complete review and revision of childhood "Listing of Impairments" using experts in childhood disability as their advisers.

Requires the Secretary of HHS to establish a category of "presumptive disability" at birth for genetic or inborn conditions which have an extremely high probability of resulting in disability under the existing standards. Presently, SSA does not make a finding of disability in very young children with genetic or congenital impairments who have not yet evidenced the developmental deficits they will show at a later age. For instance, children with Down's syndrome often do not display the required level of developmental deficit until age 3.

Mandates SSA to establish and conduct an ongoing program of outreach to potentially eligible children. Requires SSA to enter into appropriate agreements with other agencies to send notices to individuals receiving benefits or services under programs administered to them. Only one-fourth of all potentially eligible children are enrolled in the SSI Program. Presently, SSA makes no outreach efforts to potentially eligible children.

I firmly believe it is time that we as a nation stop making a half-hearted attempt at assisting poor elderly, blind, and disabled Americans. We must not delay any longer in implementing a comprehensive policy for restoring SSI to an appropriate level of assistance, eligibility requirements, and program participation levels. I urge my colleagues to support this important measure.

H.R. 4979

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES IN ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "SSI Improvements Act of 1988".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of the Social Security Act (P.L. 74-271).

SEC. 2. CHANGE IN INCOME AND RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS AND BENEFITS UNDER SSI PROGRAM; ELIMINATION OF DISPARATE TREATMENT OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND COUPLES; ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS FOR SSI BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsections (a) and (b) of section 1611 (42 U.S.C. 1382(a) and (b)) are amended to read as follows:

"DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL

"Sec. 1611. (a) Each aged, blind, disabled, or specially disadvantaged individual—

"(1) whose income, other than income excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), is at a rate of not more than the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) for calendar year 1989 or any calendar year thereafter, and

"(2) whose resources, other than resources excluded pursuant to section 1613(a), are not more than (A) \$6,311 (or, if greater, the amount determined under section 1617) if such individual is living with such individual's spouse, or (B) 4,208 (or, if greater, the amount determined under section 1617) otherwise,

shall be an eligible individual for purposes of this title.

"AMOUNTS OF BENEFITS"

"(b) The benefit under this title for an individual shall be payable at the rate equal to the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget) for calendar year 1989 or any calendar year thereafter, reduced by the amount of income, not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b), of such individual."

(b) **SPECIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.**—Section 1614(a) (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by striking "or is" and inserting "is"; and

(B) by inserting "or is a specially disadvantaged individual (as determined under paragraph (5))" before "and"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(5) An individual shall be considered to be specially disadvantaged for purposes of this title if the individual is not disabled and is described by 2 or more of the following subparagraphs:

"(A) The individual has attained age 50 and, throughout the 5-year period immediately preceding the date the individual applies for benefits under this title, the individual's monthly earnings have not exceeded the amount designated by the Secretary ordinarily to represent substantially gainful activity.

"(B) The individual—

(i) is unable to read or unable to write in the individual's native language at or above the second grade level; or

(ii) is unable to comprehend simple written instructions.

"(C) The individual—

(i) is a homeless individual (within the meaning of section 103 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P.L. 100-77)); or

(ii) is chronically unable to function with others in a group setting and has a history of—

"(I) unreasonable hostility to others;

"(II) violence toward others (other than in situations in which the individual acted reasonably to protect the physical safety of the individual or others);

"(III) causing others to reasonably fear that the individual will become violent (other than in situations in which the individual acted reasonably to protect the physical safety of the individual or others); or

"(IV) an inability to obtain or hold employment due to erratic, or unusual and inappropriate, behavior.

"(D) The individual uses 1 or more drugs or alcohol and such use affects, on an ongoing basis, the individual's ability to—

(i) obtain food, clothing, or shelter; or

(ii) participate in substantially gainful activity.

"(E) The individual has received benefits under title IV, XVI, or XIX for 36 or more months during the immediately preceding 60-month period.

"(6)(A) An individual applying for benefits under this title by reason of the applicability of subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) of paragraphs (5) to such individual shall not be eligible for such benefits unless such applicability is supported by medical, psychiatric, or psychological evaluations, or the evaluation of a professional social worker, whichever is appropriate.

"(B) The rules of paragraph (4) shall apply in like manner to the entitlement of specially disadvantaged individuals to con-

tinue to receive benefits under this title based on special disadvantage."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) **AMENDMENTS RELATED TO CHANGE IN INCOME AND RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS AND BENEFITS, AND ELIMINATION OF DISPARATE TREATMENT OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND COUPLES.**—

(A) Section 1611(c) (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking "(and eligible spouse's, if any)";

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "the individual and the eligible spouse, if any, of"; and

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking "(and his eligible spouse, if any)";

(B) Section 1611(e) (42 U.S.C. 1382(e)) is amended—

(i) in paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(D), (1)(E), (1)(F), (2), and (3)(A), by striking "or eligible spouse" each place it appears;

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B)—

(I) by striking "or his eligible spouse (if any)"; and

(II) by striking "(subject to subparagraph (E))—" and all that follows and inserting "(subject to subparagraph (E)) at an annual rate not to exceed \$360 per year, reduced by the amount of any income not excluded pursuant to section 1612(b).";

(iii) in paragraphs 1(B) and 1(G), by striking "or spouse";

(iv) in paragraph (1)(F), by striking "or an eligible spouse"; and

(v) by striking paragraph (5).

(C) Section 1611(f) (42 U.S.C. 1382(f)) is amended by striking "(and" and all that follows through "States)".

(D) Section 1611(g) (42 U.S.C. 1382(g)) is amended—

(i) by striking "or any individual and his spouse (as the case may be)";

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking "or eligible spouse";

(iii) by striking "or such individual and his spouse (as the case may be)" each place it appears;

(iv) by striking "specified in sections 1611(a)(1)(B) and 1611(a)(2)(B)" and inserting "determined under the applicable subparagraph of section 1611(a)(2)"; and

(v) by striking "he or they" and inserting "such individual".

(E) Section 1611(h) (42 U.S.C. 1382(h)) is amended—

(i) by striking "or any individual and his spouse (as the case may be)";

(ii) by striking "he or they" each place it appears and inserting "such individual"; and

(iii) by striking "or an eligible spouse".

(F) Section 1612(a)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(i) by striking "(and his eligible spouse, if any)" each place it appears;

(ii) by striking "(and spouse)" each place it appears;

(iii) by striking "or his eligible spouse";

(iv) by striking "or such spouse";

(v) by striking "or spouse";

(vi) by striking "(or such individual and his eligible spouse)" each place it appears;

(vii) by striking "or such individual and his spouse, were" and inserting "was"; and

(viii) by striking "he (or he and his eligible spouse)" and inserting "such individual".

(G) Section 1612(b) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)) is amended—

(i) by striking "(and his eligible spouse)";

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "or an eligible spouse";

(iii) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking "(and such spouse, if any)" each place it appears;

(iv) in paragraphs (4)(A), (4)(B), (4)(C), and (5), by striking "(or such spouse)";

(v) in paragraph (6), by striking "(and spouse)";

(vi) in paragraph (8), by striking "(or spouse)"; and

(vii) in paragraph (13), by striking "(and spouse if any)".

(H) Section 1613(a) (42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)) is amended—

(i) by striking "(and his eligible spouse, if any)";

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking "(and such spouse)"; and

(iii) in paragraph (7)—

(I) by striking "(or spouse)";

(II) by striking "(or spouse's)";

(III) by striking "(and eligible spouse if any)"; and

(IV) by striking "(or eligible spouse)".

(I) Section 1613(c) (42 U.S.C. 1382b(c)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking "(and his eligible spouse, if any)"; and

(II) by striking "or eligible spouse" each place it appears; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking "or eligible spouse".

(J) Section 1613(d) (42 U.S.C. 1382b(d)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking "or of such individual and his spouse"; and

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking "or of such individual" and all that follows through "1611(a)" and inserting "to exceed the amount determined under the applicable subparagraph of section 1611(a)(2)".

(K) Section 1614 (42 U.S.C. 1382c) is amended—

(i) by striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), as subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(ii) in subsection (e) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking paragraph (1) and redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3), as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively; and

(II) by striking "and Eligible Spouses" in the heading.

(L) Section 1615(c) (42 U.S.C. 1382d(c)) is amended by striking "or eligible spouse".

(M) Section 1619(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1382h(a)(1)) is amended—

(i) by striking "(or eligible spouse)"; and

(ii) by striking "1611(b)(1) (or, in the case of an individual who has an eligible spouse, under section 1611(b)(2))" and inserting "1611(b)".

(N) Section 1621(b) (42 U.S.C. 1382i(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking "and who does not have an eligible spouse (as determined under section 1611(b)(1))"; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B)—

(I) by striking "1611(a)(3)(B)" and inserting "1611(a)(2)(B)"; and

(II) by striking "1611(a)(3)(A)" and inserting "1611(a)(2)(A)".

(O) Section 1621(d)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1382i(d)(1)) is amended by striking "or eligible spouse".

(P) Section 1631(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1383(a)(2)) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "or to his eligible spouse (if any) or partly to each";

(II) by striking "(or spouse)" each place it appears; and

(III) by striking "or eligible spouse"; and

(ii) in subparagraphs (B) and (C)(i), by striking "or spouse".

(Q) Section 1631(b)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1383(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(i) by striking "his eligible spouse (or from the estate of either)" and inserting "the estate of such individual";

(ii) by striking "or his eligible spouse"; and

(iii) in clause (i), by striking "whether or not the individual's eligible spouse,".

(R) Section 1631(b)(1)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1383(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "or his eligible spouse"; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking "or eligible spouse";

(II) in subclauses (I) and (II), by striking "or their"; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking "or spouse".

(S) Section 1631(b) (42 U.S.C. 1383(b)) is amended—

(i) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), as paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), respectively; and

(ii) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking "(or an individual and his or her spouse)";

(II) by striking "(and spouse if any)" each place it appears; and

(III) by striking "specified in paragraph (1)(B) or (2)(B) of section 1611(a)" and inserting "determined under subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 1611(a)(2)".

(T) Section 1631(c)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1383(c)(1)) is amended by striking "or eligible spouse".

(U) Section 1631(e)(1)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1383(e)(1)(B)) is amended by striking "(or eligible spouses)".

(V) Section 1631(j)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1383(j)(1)(A)) is amended by striking "(or eligible spouse)".

(W) Section 1632(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1383a(b)(1)) is amended by striking "(other than such person's eligible spouse)".

(2) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS FOR BENEFITS.—

(A) Sections 1601, 1602, 1611(e)(3)(A), 1614(a)(1), 1631(a)(5), and 1631(a)(6) (42 U.S.C. 1381, 1381a, 1382(e)(3)(A), 1382(a)(1), 1383(a)(5), and 1383(a)(6)) are each amended by striking "or disabled" and inserting "disabled, or specially disadvantaged".

(B) The heading of section 1614 (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(1)) is amended by striking "or Disabled" and inserting "Disabled, or Specially Disadvantaged".

(C) Section 1631(a)(4)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1383(a)(4)(B)) is amended—

(i) by striking "or blindness" each place it appears and inserting "blindness, or special disadvantage"; and

(ii) by striking "or blind" each place it appears and inserting "blindness, or specially disadvantaged".

(D) Section 1631(a)(5) (42 U.S.C. 1383(a)(5)) is amended—

(i) by inserting "special disadvantage (as determined under section 1614(a)(5))" before "or disability (as)";

(ii) by inserting "to be specially disadvantaged," before "or to be under"; and

(iii) by inserting "special disadvantage," before "or disability ceases".

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF SSI PROGRAM TO PUERTO RICO, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUAM, AND AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TITLE XVI AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF UNITED STATES.—Section 1614(e) (42 U.S.C. 1382c(e)) is amended by striking "and the District of Columbia" and inserting "the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa".

(2) TITLE XI AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF STATE.—Section 1101(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) by inserting "XVI," after "XI,";

(B) by striking the 5th sentence; and

(C) by inserting "and in title XVI" after "part B of title IV".

(b) REPEAL OF PROGRAM OF GRANTS TO PUERTO RICO, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND GUAM FOR AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, OR DISABLED.—Section 303(b) of the Social Security Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-603) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. ELIMINATION OF ONE-THIRD BENEFIT REDUCTION FOR INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN RESIDENCE OF ANOTHER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1612(a)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking clause (i) and redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii), as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(2) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking "and the provisions of clause (i) shall not be applicable".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1621(c) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "the reduction" and all that follows through "nor shall"; and

(2) by inserting "shall not" after "(a) or (b))".

SEC. 5. INCREASE IN PERSONAL NEEDS ALLOWANCE FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED RECIPIENTS.

Section 1611(e)(1)(B) (42 U.S.C. 1382e(e)(1)(B)), as amended by section 2(c)(2)(B)(i) of this Act, is amended by striking "\$360" and inserting "\$600 (or, if greater, the amount determined under section 1617)".

SEC. 6. INCREASE IN CASH INCOME DISREGARD.

(a) GENERAL INCOME DISREGARD.—Section 1612(b)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking "\$240" and inserting "\$480 (or, if greater, the amount determined under section 1617)".

(b) EARNED INCOME DISREGARD.—Section 1612(b)(3)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking "\$10" and inserting "\$30".

SEC. 7. EXCLUSION FROM INCOME OF HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE, IN KIND PAYMENTS, AND \$100 OF INTEREST INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1612(b) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)) is amended.

(1) by striking "and at the end of paragraph (12);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (13) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end of the following new paragraphs:

"(14) assistance furnished to such individual for home energy conservation;

"(15) benefits received by such individual in kind; and

"(16) the first \$100 per year (or proportionately smaller amounts for shorter periods) of interest income not excluded under paragraph (3) or (12)."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Sections 1612(a)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(2)(A)) and 1621(c) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(c)) are each amended by striking "or kind".

SEC. 8. TREATMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AS EARNED INCOME FOR SSI PURPOSES.

Section 1612(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1382a(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C); and

(2) by adding after and below subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

"(E) unemployment compensation benefits paid under any State law and worker's compensation benefits paid under any Federal or State law; and".

SEC. 9. ELIMINATION OF DOUBLE COUNTING UNDER RETROSPECTIVE BUDGETING.

Section 1611(c)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(2)) is amended by striking "(or, if the Secretary so determines, for such month and the following month)" each place it appears.

SEC. 10. EXTENSION OF COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1617(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 1382f(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a)(1)(A), (a)(2)(A), (b)(1), and (b)(2)" and inserting "(a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(B), (b)(1), and (e)(1)(B)"; and

(2) by inserting "subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(4) of section 1612," after "section 1611,".

(b) ROUNDING.—Section 1617(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 1382f(a)(2)) is amended by inserting after "the next lower multiple of \$12" the following: "except that an amount obtained with respect to section 1611(e)(1)(B) or subsections (b)(2)(A) and (b)(4) of section 1612 shall be rounded, when not a multiple of \$1, to the next lower multiple of \$1, but in no case shall the resulting increase in such amount be less than \$1".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 1617(b) (42 U.S.C. 1382f(b)) is amended by striking "section 1611 of this title" and inserting "sections 1611 and 1612".

(2) Section 1617 (42 U.S.C. 1382f) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(3) Section 211(a)(1)(A) of Public Law 93-66 is amended to read as follows:

"(A) the amounts determined under subsections (a) (1) and (b) of section 1611 of such Act shall each be increased by 50 percent for each such essential person, and".

SEC. 11. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DETERMINATION OF CHILDHOOD DISABILITY.

(a) NEW CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION DISABILITY IN CHILDREN.—Section 1614(a)(3)(A) (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking "An individual" and inserting "(i) An individual (other than a child who has attained the age of 18 years)"; and

(2) By adding after and below the end the following new clause:

"(ii) A child who has not attained the age of 18 years shall be considered to be disabled for purposes of this title if the child suffers from any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which severely interferes with the activities of daily living, as measured by the degree and extent to which medical support and intervention is required to enable the child to engage in such activities. Any child who is born with any genetic or congenital condition which is extremely likely to result in disability shall be presumed to be disabled from birth for purposes of this title until the child attains the age of 3 years, at which time a determination shall be made as to whether the child is disabled within the meaning of the preceding sentence."

(b) STUDY TO DEVELOP BETTER CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DISABILITY IN CHILDREN.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into a contract with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences under which the Institute agrees to develop appropriate and meaningful criteria which may be used to determine whether or not a child should be considered to be disabled for purposes of title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.), and agrees to complete the development of such criteria before the close of the

first calendar quarter beginning more than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION OF CHILDHOOD MENTAL IMPAIRMENT LISTING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish a revision of the listings of mental and emotional disorders under the April 1, 1987, edition of section 112.00 of part B of Appendix I of subpart P of part 404 of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations, as a notice of proposed rulemaking, and, in such notice, explain and justify each deviation of such revised listings deviates from the recommendations contained in the Revised Childhood Listings of Mental Impairments submitted by the Mental Impairment Listings Workgroup to the Associate Commissioner for Disability on April 1, 1986.

(d) **REVIEW OF ALL CHILDHOOD LISTINGS.**—Within 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall solicit and obtain the advice of experts in childhood disability for the purpose of reviewing and revising all childhood listings to take account of age-appropriate medical and functional criteria developed by such experts. Within 18 months after such date of enactment, the Secretary shall publish the revised listings as a notice of proposed rulemaking along with the recommendations of such experts, and shall identify and explain any deviation from such recommendations in such revised listings.

(e) **OUTREACH TO CHILDREN POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR SSI BENEFITS BY REASON OF DISABILITY.**—As soon as is practicable after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish and conduct an ongoing program of outreach to children who are potentially eligible for benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) by reason of disability. For such purpose, the Secretary shall enter into arrangements with any Federal department or agency which may have knowledge of children who are receiving benefits or services under programs administered by such department or agency, who are not receiving benefits under such title, but who may be eligible for such benefits by reason of disability, under which such department or agency will notify the parents or guardians of such potentially eligible children of such potential eligibility. In addition, the Secretary shall take such additional steps as may be necessary to identify such potentially eligible children and notify the parents or guardians of such children of such potential eligibility.

SEC. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall apply to calendar quarters beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules

Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Friday, July 8, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To resume hearings to examine certain problems and challenges surrounding the provision of health care to rural communities, and to review recommendations and innovative strategies to deal with these problems.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Joseph F. Salgado, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy, Donna R. Fitzpatrick, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Energy, and Robert O. Hunter, Jr., of California, to be Director of the Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy.

SD-666

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings on patient outcome assessment research.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Treaty Doc. 99-27).

SD-419

JULY 12

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on drought relief measures.

SR332

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax measures, including S. 1239, S. 1821, S. 2078, S. 2409, S. 2484, H.R. 1961, and H.R. 2792.

SD-215

Judiciary

To hold hearings on H.R. 3911, to provide increased penalties for certain major frauds against the United States.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Federal Reserve's Second Monetary Policy Report of 1988.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2510, to make certain United States-flag vessels eligible for operating-differential subsidies under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of the Interior royalty management program.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2449, to revise certain U.S. Code provisions with respect to the budgetary treatment of the U.S. Postal Service, and S. 2478, to improve the Federal budget process by establishing biennial budgeting.

SD-342

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

Rural Economy and Family Farming Subcommittee

To resume hearings to identify prospects for economic development in rural America.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on the Federal Reserve's Second Monetary Policy Report of 1988.

SD-538

Finance

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to make technical corrections relating to the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on AIDS treatment research and approval.

SD-430

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending nominations and treaties.

SD-419

JULY 14

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Leslee K. Alexander, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-253

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2488, to grant employees parental and temporary medical leave under certain circumstances, S. 1808, to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to determine the appropriate regulatory classification of the transitional devices of the Medical Device Amendments, S. 2229, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991 for health research and related teaching facilities, and training of professional health personnel as contained in title VII of the Public Health Service Act, and S. 1950, to authorize funds for adolescent family life demonstration projects.

SD-430

July 6, 1988

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

16769

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the imple-
mentation of the Agricultural
Credit Act (P.L. 100-233).

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the modified final
judgement regarding AT&T divesti-
ture and open network architecture.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to examine
the extent of post traumatic stress dis-
order on veterans.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, to consider S. 2467, to
remove the ownership and transfer-
ability restrictions placed on nonvot-
ing preferred stock of the Federal
Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
(FHLMC), S. 2544, to amend the Fed-
eral securities laws in order to facili-
tate cooperation between the United
States and foreign countries in securi-
ties law enforcement, and the nomina-
tions of Timothy L. Coyle, of Califor-
nia, and Jack R. Stovkvis, of New
York, each to be an Assistant Secre-
tary of Housing and Urban Develop-
ment, and James B. Werson, of Califor-
nia, to be a Member of the Board of
Directors of the National Corporation
for Housing Partnerships.

SD-538

1:30 p.m.

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Sub-
committee

To hold hearings on S. 2441, to require
the Secretary of Health and Human
Services to provide annual personal
earnings and benefit statements to
workers covered by Social Security,
and S. 2461, to amend part E of title
IV of the Social Security Act to extend
and improve the independent living
program.

SD-215

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2148, to desig-
nate specified river segments in
Oregon as scenic, wild, or recreational
rivers.

SD-366

JULY 27

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to
review the Department of Defense
safety program for chemical and bio-
logical warfare research.

SD-342

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings to
review the Department of Defense
safety program for chemical and bio-
logical warfare research.

SD-342

AUGUST 2

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2044, to require
further review by the Federal Commu-
nications Commission (FCC) to ensure
thorough deliberation on proposed
changes in the method of regulation
of interstate basic service rates, and to
review FCC price cap proceedings.

SR-253

AUGUST 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2047, to require
health warning labels on containers of
alcoholic beverages.

SR-253

AUGUST 11

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review
certain veterans health care programs.

SH-216